RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
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VOL. VIII, NO. 21 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd January	"SICILIA"	6,702
29th "	"MOREA"	10,890
5th February	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
12th "	"PLASSY" (a)	7,346
19th "	"MALWA"	10,888
26th "	"NALDERA" (b)	15,825
5th March	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
12th "	"DONGOLA" (c)	8,056
19th "	"CHINA" (c)	7,952
26th "	"NARKUNDA" (b)	16,118
2nd April	"KALYAN"	8,987
9th "	"CALEDONIA" (c)	7,572
16th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
23rd "	"MANTUA" (b)	10,902
30th "	"SICILIA"	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said And Plymouth only.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th January.	"KANDALA"	8,246
3rd February.	"CHANDA" *	6,169
23rd "	"MURALIA"	9,082
About middle of April	"MASHOBRA"	8,200

*"CHANDA" has accommodation for a limited number of second class saloon passengers only.

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
29th January	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th February	"DILWARA"	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
23rd "	"MANTUA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yoshida Maru No. 3.	M. Kozaka.	4646	20th Jan.	27th Jan.
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Nakajiam.	5060	27th Jan.	5th Feb.
Malacca Maru.	M. Tsurchashi.	5378	18th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bielefeld	Lang	4480	12th Feb	17th Feb.
Kawachi Maru	R. Arikida	5879	18th Feb	1st Mar.

* This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.
† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA-SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	S. Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th "	1st Feb.
Saigon Maru	I Ilichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kamakura Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Captial £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kajantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Cradit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	6

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Gocuildas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
H. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Goculdas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE Bank Street
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue
MANDVI—Abdul Rahman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Stret.

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Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Honghow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed, half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum; provided the sum remains constant to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal cities and ports of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

[illegible]
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London ,Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabd (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 765,242
Reserve Fund ..... £ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

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Claims paid about ..... [illegible]
Securities:—Moderate premia, [illegible] and verifiability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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An invaluable restorative in cases of Exhaustion

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This feeling of exhaustion is due to a sudden partial collapse of the vital powers of the body.

That is because the drain upon the vitality has been greater than the body can replace.

Now, exhaustion is not only distressing in itself, but it indicates that the vital powers of the body are "run-down."

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AND HAVE NO MORE PAINS AFTER EATING

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If you feel like that, you are not getting the full value out of your food! Much of its value is being wasted, and your health and strength are wasting, too. Unless you *do* fully and naturally digest what you eat, you cannot be strong and well, cannot be free from discomfort, cannot enjoy life as you should.

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NAULAKHA

from the famous story by

RUDYARD KIPLING IN SIX REELS

Pathe Gazette

Latest

EXPECTING TRICKER

Comic

NEXT WEEK

A Smashing, Mystifying Feature Serial with G. B. Seitz and Marguerite Curtot

PIRATE GOLD

in Ten Episodes

Time

7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. daily

Matinees on Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Always a Good Show

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present

"THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION"

(6 Reels — 7,000 feet.)

A CHARMING VITAGRAPH PICTURE.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Charney Road).

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS beg to announce

THE FOURTH WEEK

Of the Mightiest, Strangest, Wierdest Seria Capter Play Bombay has ever seen

"THE LOST CITY"

(Further two Episodes-5,000 feet.)

A 2 Reel Comedy in the Programme.

To-night 5-15 f 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

HAVE YOU SEEN THE THIRD DEGREE?

How suspected men are brought to confession?
How guilty ones are brought to justice?
Once in a while
How inpocent men are proved guilty?

IF NOT, SEE

The THIRD DEGREE

featuring the versatile star

MISS ALICE JOYCE

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Extra Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-1.

NEXT WEEK

A Brother's Special Production:

THE SIREN'S SONG

featuring

the popular Sorceress of the Screen.

MISS THEDA BARA.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES Ld.
Attractions

THE IDOL

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 Sharp

Eastern Tour Ld.

present the

ROYAL OPERA Co.

To-day Tues. 25th at 9-30 p.m.

"Les Cloches De Corneville"

("THE BELLS OF CORNEVILLE")

By H. B. Farnie and R. Reece.

Music by Planquette.

To-morrow Wed. 26th. Thurs. 27th. & Fri. 28th at 9 30 p.m.

'Dorothy'

By B.C. Stevenson, Music by Alfred Cellier.

Saturday January 29th at 9-30 p.m.

'LA MASCOTTE'

The famous French Light Opera.

Sunday January 30th at 5-30 p.m.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

'Dorothy'

The Operas Produced by

T. C. FAIRBURN

LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

As the Royal Opera productions will be played in their entirety it is absolutely necessary for patrons to be seated before 9-30 as the overture will start PUNCTUALLY at 9-25 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

"THE PRICE SHE PAID"

featuring

THE DIVINE

Clara Kimball Young

as the bought wife who meets three men

The First Married Her
The Second Finances Her
But to the Third
SHE PAYS THE PRICE.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, p. m. only

MARY PICKFORD

MARY PICKFORD

in Her Latest and Best Artcraft Picture

"A POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"

The little girl was lonely
She was rich — yet poor,
She lived in a mansion yet she had no one to play with.

NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY at 8-15 & 10

The Empress

DAILY at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

At the request of our numerous Patrons MADAN THEATRES. LD., present THEIR FIRST "SELECT ORIENTAL FILMS" Masterpiece.

"NALA & DAMAYANTI"

The Most Outstanding Achievement of Hindu Literature produced on a scale of Exceptional Gorgeousness and Inconceivable Magnificence.

Produced by Signor Eugenis De Liquoro and, Supported by an All-Star Cast of Leading Indian Artists.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply immediately. 80, Esplanade.
R 2209 7932

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE DESIROUS of purchasing new or secondhand motor cars and cycles. Please consult B. WORRAD and Co. 21, Tardeo Road, Bombay, Cars of all description going at rockbottom prices.
7881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERKS, good handwriting essential. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Solicitors, 16, Church Gate Street. 7852

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka, one with Parsian and Science preferred. Apply, stating terms, to the CHAIRMAN.
7538

WANTED—MECHANIC, one who can repair Motor Cars of any make. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to TRIMBUCK MOTOR SERVICE, Nasik City.
7766

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ASSISTANT in the Process Deptt. of a daily newspaper office. Men with experiences in making half-tone and line blocks need only apply. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—NURSES for Prince of Wales Hispital. Salary Rs. 60—70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste and experience. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State.
7823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Young, smart and energetic CLERKS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to B. WALVEKAR & CO., opposite Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.
R 2208 7931

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the "Prince of Wales Hospital." Salary Rs 60 per month. Apply to the under signed with copies of testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State.
7822

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for a local Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, to Box No. 1713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2205 7921

WANTED—A PARSI ACCOUNTANT to take charge of office as well as purchasing, shipping and stores of an Engineering concern in Southern India. Apply stating terms to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi.
C 7919

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A thoroughly reliable SHORTHAND CLERK and TYPIST with knowledge of Book-keeping. Good salary paid to a competent man. Reply Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2216 7942

FIRST CLASS INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY requires experienced MOTOR INSURANCE CLERKS. Please apply stating full particulars and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7895

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Pransunvarba Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 200—250 p.m. quarters and a carriage. Apply to the undersigned giving particulars of age, caste and experience. Good maternity experience essential. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State.
7821

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LECTURER for teaching (in English and Gujarati) Steam and Machine-Drawing to the Mechanical Classes in Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. Should be an L.M.E. of the Bombay Technical Institute. Salary offered Rs. 125 per month. Apply immediately, stating age and qualifications, to PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda.
C 7912

WANTED.

TOUR TO EUROPE—America Party proceeds in May; a few members invited to join. Apply to Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2207 7925

WANTED—OIL MILL MACHINERY, complete plants for four to six hydraulic presses, new or second-hand. Write with least price and particulars to Box No. 1713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2206 7923

WANTED—Complete BLOW ROOM MACHINERY for Mill of 35,000 spindles, ready or near future delivery. Please correspond or call upon with GORAKHRAM SADHURAM, Kalbadevi, 183/85, Phone No. 489. 7879

PARTNERSHIP OFFERED in a newly landed Arab Racing Poney reconized one of the best yet landed. Apply sharp Box No. 1712, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2204 7920

WANTED—20 tons SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, 30 tons Aluminoferric, 15 tons Bleaching powder with guaranteed percentage of Calorine and 1,500 tons of 1st class Steam coal. April-May delivery. Specifications and quotations should be addressed to Box No. 1709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", before 31st instant.
C 7914

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE—A going concern of Chemists on Hornby Road with long lease. Apply Box No. 1716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2214. 7941

FOR SALE or TO LET for Princes and Nobles furnished or unfurnished three BANGALOWS on Dongersi Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
R 2215 7940

TANNERY MACHINEREY—FOR SALE, Showing Machines, Staking Machines, Drums, etc., etc. Recently imported from England. In excellent condition. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 1710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7915

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A heavy 3 BOWL FRICTION AND FINISHING CALENDER, in good working order, complete with Fast and Loose Pulleys, made by Messrs. Bentley and Jackson, Ltd., Bury, near Manchester 1005. Apply to Box No. 1711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7918

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Ready MOTOR GARAGES, opposite Kalian Moti's Chawl, Kandawadi (with telephone). Rent Rs. 45. Apply at the PREMISES.
R 2212 7937

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Breaker, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.
7148

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase on contract for 12 months of all cotton waste produced at the Globe Mills. Tenders should be submitted before the 31st January, 1921, to Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., 40, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
7856

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th	April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
5350

NOTICE TO REMOVAL.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

BUSINESS will be conducted in the the Bank's New Office Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, from MONDAY, 17th inst.
7704

NOTICE.

WANTED—CASHIERS and SUB-OVERSEERS on Famine works in this District. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials, if any. Cash securities of Rs 1,000 and Rs. 250 will have to be furnished by cashiers and sub-overseers respectively.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bijapur.
7902

WANTED

A WORKING PARTNER with ten to twelve lakhs of rupees in a flourishing and extensive business. Twenty per cent. per annum guaranteed on capital invested. Write to Box No. 1708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
7899

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

NOTICE.

MAJOR E. C. HODGSON D.S.O., I.M.S., Acting Director, Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, will deliver a LECTURE at the INSTITUTE on TUESDAY, the 25th January 1921, at 6-30 p.m.
SUBJECT Mosquito carried diseases of Bombay illustrated by lantern slide.
The lecture is open to the public.
Mr. J. SMITH, Vice-President will preside.
(Sd.) T. DUFF BLAIR,
Honorary Secretary.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.
7732

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—
(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss A/c, for the period ending 31st December 1920, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the company.
(2) To appoint Directors.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.
Notice is also given that share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January, 1921 till the 31st January, 1921, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. D. DARU.
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th January, 1921. 7733

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED—A TEACHER holding London Chamber of Commerce and Pitman's Diploma or B.Com. Certificates. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20. Apply to HEADMASTER, Government High school, Broach, stating caste, native place, birth-date and other qualifications with testimonials before 10-2-1921.
C 7913

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 493 in respect of (25) Twenty-five shares in the Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Rahim Vally Mahomed has been LOST or MISLAID, the public are therefore warned against dealing with the same.
C 7938

FOR SALE.

11 Universal PIRN WINDING FRAMES, No. 90, 20 spindles each. New. Unpacked. Just received from Makers.
1 REBEAMING MACHINE, complete. Not worked.
2 GASSING MACHINES, 100 drums each. One machine complete. One machine a few small parts missing, in excellent condition, not worked.
6 PIRN, CUP WINDING MACHINES, 120 spindles each, three working and three incomplete.
Offers invited. Apply to MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WG. CO., LTD., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 7911

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT 12 YEARS' STANDING.

MR. ARDESHIR EDULJI CAMA, A. C. A. Chartered Accountant member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Incorporated by Royal Charter late (1) First and only Indian practitioner as Chartered Accountant and Auditor, for over nine years in Bombay, Calcutta and the United Provinces, (2) Accounts Officer under Government of India, (3) First as Accountant General and latterly as Finance Member to the Gwalior State has resumed public practice as Chartered Accountant and Auditor at Victoria Building Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. 7428

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teak wood logs of Raja Barari sooge beet in C. P. 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scoutlings of any size sown by our sawing machines.
Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate.
7805 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that the undersigned has purchased the whole of the Empress Automobiles with its goodwill. So anybody having any claim against the firm should produce his claim at the premises on or before 1st February, 1921. After that date no claim will be recognised.
For Prince & Co.,
HABIBBHOY SAJAN,
Manager.
Bombay, dated 20th January, 1921. 7848

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

13 TONS OF DRY GINGER AND 45,560,000 CIGARETTES "RED CUP" ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.
2 Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1921 quoting rate per 100 lbs. for ginger and per 1,000 for cigarettes, and stating the quantity of each they are prepared to purchase.
3. The Ginger can be inspected at Grain Depot, Mazagon and the cigarettes in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, Bombay.
4. The purchasers of cigarettes will have to pay to the Collector of Customs duty fixed at 50 per cent. of the price offered before they will be permitted to clear their purchases from Docks.
5. Tenders should be accompanied by deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.
6. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
7. The offers will hold good for one month.
J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain.
for Asstt. Director S. & T. (Embarkation).
Bombay, 21st January, 1921. 7908

NOTICE.

ROYAL VISIT.

ON the occasion of the visit to Bombay of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., G.C.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., a limited amount of accommodation will be available for the general public in connection with the following functions:—
A.—The arrival of His Royal Highness at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, at 10 a.m. on Monday, 21st February, 1921.
B.—The inauguration of the New Legislative Council by His Royal Highness at the Town Hall at 12 noon, on Wednesday, 23rd February, 1921.
C.—The departure of His Royal Highness from the Apollo Bandar at 10 a.m. on Monday, 28th February, 1921.
Applications for cards of admission should be sent by letter, so as to reach undersigned not later than Thursday, 10th February, 1921.
In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence, it is requested that the full names and addresses of the persons for whom cards of admission are required, should be given; the functions for which cards are required should, also, be clearly stated.
C. W. E. ARBUTHNOT,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
7904

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Khamgaon Municipality. Pay Rs. 50—5—75; preference will be given to qualified persons. Applications of experienced men with good certificates will be considered.
CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee,
Khamgaon.
C 7929

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

HINDU SOCIAL UNION.

OWING to some unavoidable circumstances the 32ND ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING has been POSTPONED to the early part of February. The date and place will be announced later.
C 7928

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kamp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.
C 7939

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY:

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information and guidance of the public that during the period 20th January, 1921, to 20th February 1921, both days inclusive, all parcels traffic for and from Delhi by the Broad-gauge route, via Nagda and Muttra, will be dealt with at Delhi Sadr only and those booked by the Metre-gauge route at Delhi, Vueen's Road Station. This existing arrangements of booking of passenger Luggage will however, continue to be dealt with at the Delhi Main Station as hitherto.
W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1921.
C 7926

NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF (a) MILK FRESH PURE OF THE BEST QUALITY UNADULTERATED WITH WATER OR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE (b) BREAD HORSE; BREAD ORDINARY; BISCUITS LIMJI AND BISCUITS DOG; (c) BEEF MUTTON ETC; (d) MISCELLANEOUS BAZAR ARTICLES.
will received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 4th February 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specifications, etc. will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens,
Dated 24th January, 1921.
C 7934

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1921, to 31st March 1922 inclusive.
Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief upto 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1921.
Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Rs. 1 (Rupee one) to the Auditor of this Railway.
The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.
P. J. VYAS, Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para
Dated 20th January, 1921.
C 7918

LEGAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE following shares of the Central India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, standing in the name of our client, Mr. FAZAL D. ALLANA, have been fraudulently obtained by Messrs. Ebrahim Fazul Visram and Boga Anzeri, Share Brokers of Hummum Street, Bombay.
The Public are hereby warned not to deal with those shares in any way.
WHOLE SHARES.
Numbers 77, 581, 596, 786, 2309, 2354, 2748.
HALF SHARES.
Numbers 193, 416, 474, 618, 619, 816, 2568, 2569, 2784, 2785, 4962, 5132, 5253, 5741, 6584, 6585, 6822, 6823, 7465, 7466, 7847, 7848, 8060, 8179, 11531, 12234 and 12721.
Bombay, dated this 20th day of January, 1921.
PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors Bombay.
2889

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALI MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, a Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. LAKCH COWAS. All persons having claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, heir or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 90, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All those pieces or parcels of Khoti land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Amit Gaum Mahal, Taluka Salsette, Jilla Thana, within the Registration Sub-district of Kurla and bearing Survey Nos. and etc. as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas	Rs.	a.	p.
90	37	1	Nil	3	— 34½	21	0	0
91	38	1	"	0	— 12½	0	10	0
93	39	111	"	0	— 17½	3	0	0
417	157	1	"	1	— 2	5	6	0

Land bearing Survey No. 38 is bounded as follows that is to say on South by Survey No. 39 on the East by Bombay Port Trust Railway Road with Nala (culvert).
Land bearing Survey Nos. 37 and 39 is bounded on the South by land bearing No. 41, on the East by Mohul Road on the West by Bombay Port Trust Railway Road.
Land bearing Survey No. 157, is bounded on the West by Mohul Road on the South by land bearing Survey No. 6 C on the North by a Nala or Stream.
Dated this 22nd day of January, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 7923

NOTICE.

Re: 10 shares of New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. bearing Nos. 4977-4981, standing in the name of Padamsi Meghji and Nos. 2885, 4135, 4140, 4204, 4556 standing in the name of Mrs. Shirinbai Besanji.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & Co., sold on behalf of their constituents the abovementioned 10 shares to Mr. Ebrahim Fazalbhai Vishram a certificated broker of the Old Stock Exchange. The said Ebrahim Fazalbhai Vishram took delivery of the said shares from our said clients together with transfer forms on the 17th instant and handed to our said client a cheque for Rs. 8 600 on the National Bank of India, Limited. The said cheque was however returned to our said clients dishonoured by the National Bank of India, Ltd. for want of funds of the drawer. Public are therefore hereby warned against receiving the said shares or any of them or in any dealing therewith and if notwithstanding this notice any one does so he will do so at his own risk as our clients claim to be entitled to the said shares.
Dated this 22nd day of January 1921.
KANGA & SAYANI.
Attorneys to Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co.
C 7927

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 474 of 1920.
Messrs. GAGALBHAI RAICHAND and Co., a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of Haji Mehdi Isphani, deceased .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MOGAL ALI Alias ALI ASGAR HAJI MEHDI ISPHANI of Bombay Mogal Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Merchant at Mody Street, within the Fort ...Defendant.
PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt on the 3rd day of February, 1920, Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of the estate of Haji Mehdi Isphani against the abovenamed defendant praying:—
(a) That the estate of the deceased Haji Mehdi Isphani may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That an account may be taken by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court of what is due to the Plaintiffs and all the other creditors of the said deceased.
(c) That the said creditors may be ordered to be paid what is found due and payable to them by the said estate on taking of the said accounts.
(d) That the defendant may be ordered to make a full and true discovery of all the assets left by the said deceased and of such assets of the said deceased as have come to his hands and of all the books of account documents deeds vouchers and papers belonging to the said deceased.
(e) That the defendant may be ordered to make good to the said estate the said assets that have come to his hands and to account for his management of the said estate.
(f) That for all the purposes aforesaid all orders may be passed enquiries made accounts taken and directions given as may be considered just and necessary.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate and of the said account books documents deeds vouchers and papers with power to file suits for realising the outstandings and for such further and other powers as may be necessary.
(h) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendant may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or otherwise disposing of the said estate.
(i) That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of this suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for.
(j) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.
And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 28th day of February 1921.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1920.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 20th day of December, 1920.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
2 7846

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 25th WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY, the 27th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of trinkets, bales of cotton piecegoods and twist, one case leather, harmonium, sewing machine, copper sheets, sandals, one bundle tarpaulin, red colour, one case screws, hockey sticks, tent, cardamums, motor tyres, one bundle dhoties, scented oils, new canvas, 2 cases of tea, assorting goods, haberdashery, iron locks, bicycles, caps, 2 bundles blankets, leather purses, cricket bats, gloves, stationery, aromatic sticks, one case coffee, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, boots and shoes, old clothing, hand bags, trunks and boxes, umbrellas, gas cylinders, grain and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullough Mills) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of mosquitto netting, blankets, nurses cloth, puttoo cloth and other miscellaneous articles.
The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES GREY COTTON YARN OF THE NIPPON MILLS.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, near the temple of Hanuman at Tambakanta, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mulgaldas Jeisingbhai.
Ex. S. S. "Luzon Maru."
10 bales Grey Cotton Yarn of the Nippon Mills Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES BLEACHED TOWELS.
On TUESDAY, the 1st of February, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrailal Devcarun, the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Amad Musaa Motivala.
11 bales Bleached Towels No. B. T. 13.
44 bales Bleached Towels No. 565.
Balance remaining out of the contract of 101 bales.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAZI STREET AND ERESHINE ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 27th January, 1921, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 228-16 Square Yards thereon, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Kazi Street and Ereshine Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 842, 845, 2355, 846 and New Nos. 8006, 8010, 8011 Old Survey Nos. 1873, 4371, 1872, 1871 and New Survey No. 842, 961, 840 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6188, 6187, 6186 and Street Nos. 222A, 226, 218, 220, 214, 216 and bounded on or towards the East by Kazi Street, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by Ereshine Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Ismail Yakoob Ghanchi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Company, attorneys for the owner at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers, where private offers will also be received.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1921.

MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASKS ALIZARINE RED PASTE.
Under instructions from M. V. Thakkar, Esqr. and the Bank concerned, Messrs. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street opposite the New Share Bazar THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the following:—H. V. & Co. 48073/82—10 casks DAY, the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the each 2 cwt. Alizarine Red Paste 20 per cent. of Messrs. Bayer & Co., Germany.
Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.
MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 25th January 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR AND 1 MOTOR CYCLE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th January 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their office No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Shamji Kesharimal and Co. and on account and at the risk of concerned.
1 Motor Car in good condition.
By order of a private Gentleman.
1 Motor Cycle of 2 Cylender (Indian).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MANORDAS RUPJEE LANE, FORT, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the People Free Reading room and Library institution, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th February, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following property:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of Manordas Rupjee Lane and containing 270 square yards or thereabouts together with the passages and privy hereinafter described and bounded on the North by the said Manordas Rupjee Lane, on the East by the property of manmohandass Devidass, on the South by the property of Premjee Parshotam, on the West by a Chawl belonging to Mohanjee Shunkerji and, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bai Nandhore and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Nathu Champsey and the said land is registered in the Collector's Books under Old Nos. 699-700-700, New No. A/5892-A/943, Old Survey No. A/1298, New Survey No. 3/8505 and the said messuage are assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 29-31, Ward No. 2615 together with the passage and privy now used in connection with the said premises situate on the South side of the properties of the said Mohanji Shankerji and Dharamsey Shankerji.

SECONDLY—An undivided one-fourth share or part in all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being on the North side of the said Manordas Rupji lane containing 243 square yards and bounded on the North by Hornby Road, on the East by the property of Harkisondas Narotamdas and on the South by Manordas Rupji Lane and the West partly by Police Station and partly by the property of Manchabai and on the Sides of and the said land is registered in the Collector's Books under Old No. [illegible], New No. 5726, and Old Survey No. [illegible], New Survey No. 8487

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, for the Trustees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHAI LANE FORT.

Under instruction from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhai Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1663, Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Nanabhai Lane, on or towards the South partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by a open yard common among others to the hereditaments and premises herein described, on or towards the East by the house of Bezonji Furdoonji Dastoor and on or towards the West by the house of Dorabji Hormasji Mehta and bearing Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. ——, Old Survey No. 1263 and New Survey No. 3368.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 25th January, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

SPECIAL CINEMA PROGRAMME

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE"

The Story of a noble English Woman.

Also a 2-reel thrilling drama

"THE SUBMARINE SPY"

The picture is most exciting and the scenes depicting dangers in submarine are very interesting.

WED. THURS. & FRIDAY.

A REMARKABLE DRAMA IN 3 parts

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"

A story of a child who has been taught from childhood to put implicit faith in God. SEE how her prayers are answered by God.

Another one-part drama

"THE DUCHESS' LADY COMPANION"

Also a comic

"TWEEDLEDUM LEADS A HIGH LIFE"

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

COMMENCING SATURDAY 29th

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

will introduce

THE LOWELL THOMAS TRAVELOGUES

WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAURENCE IN ARABIA.

"The Morning Post," London "On no stage of whatever kind has been presented anything more impressive and fascinating."

"Daily Mail" "The most wonderful coloured and Motion Pictures ever shown....and are accompanied by a delightful Spoken Story." "The Times:" "Unique....Wonderful."

Prices: Stalls Rs. 6 and Rs. 5/-, Dress Circle Rs. 3/-, Balcony Rs. 2/-, Gallery Rs. 1/-, Boxes from Rs. 55/- and downwards.

BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	9.63
Feb.	—
March	9.64
April	9.80
May	9.84
June	—
July	9-90
Aug.	10.11
Sept.	—
Oct.	10.13
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

Tone:—Steady

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 20th.

Cotton —	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York March	15.56
" " " May	15.46
" " " July	15.87
Spot Cotton at New York	17-35
" " " Orleans	15-00
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans March	14-82
" " " May	14-88
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 5/8
Demand Bills	37-662
Silver Commercial Bars.—	
U. S. Mined	99-1/2
" " Foreign	67-7/8

Cotton.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	Nil
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Limited demand	10-27
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	22.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 15.27
	May 15.25
	July 15 43
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 15-50
	May 14-60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	9.68
Feb.	9.59
Mar.	9.65
Apl.	9-72
May	9.83
June	9-88
July	9 94
Aug.	10-000
Sep.	10-000
Oct.	10-000
Nov.	9.97
Dec.	9.96

Tone:—Quiet.

CLOSING EGYPTAIN COTTON FERDOME.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th,

Jan.	17-25
Feb.	16-50
Mar.	16-50
Apl.	16-50
May	16-50
June	16-50
July	16-50

London, Jan. 20th.

Paris Exchange	56-75
Italian "	107-00
German "	231-00
Bank Bills Discount 3 Md.	6-9/16
" " " 6 "	6-1/2

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	..	5.38
" " Fully Good	..	..	5.98
" " Fine	..	..	6.13
Bhownuggar, Good	—	—	—
" " Fully Good	—	—	—
" " Fine	—	—	..
M.G. — Fine	—	—	..
No. 1 Oomra Good	—	..	7.00
" " " Fully Good		—	7.50
" " " Fine		..	7.75
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good		—	..
" " " Fine		—	..
" Broach Good M.G.		—	8.63
" " " Fully Good..		—	8.90
" " " Fine		..	9.15
" Scinde, Good	—	..	5.50
" " " Fully Good..		—	6.00
" " Fine	—	..	6 25

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 20th

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	40 5/8
" 2 months hence	40 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Eastern buying only small, business done closing quietly steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

ASTHMA

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON)

Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

5

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	108/9

Indian and China bank bought Buyers satisfied closed uncertain with sellers at the rates.

Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day marks loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

24th Jan. 1921.

The marwari Bazar and Colaba market were closed to-day for forward business.

Our market for ready cotton was easier on Saturday last in consequence of lower advices from New York and Liverpool markets, and Exporters & Local millwalas made small purchases. About 1000 bs. are reported to have changed hands.

[illegible] Arrivals

[illegible] the receipts of cotton [illegible] for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12nd Jan. 1921

[illegible]	13350	Bales
[illegible]	1000	Do.
[illegible]	103	"
[illegible]	90	"
[illegible]	1956	"
[illegible]	Nil	"
[illegible]	3391	"
[illegible]	87	"
[illegible]	1244	"
[illegible]	1721	"
[illegible]	1795	"
[illegible]	260	"
[illegible]	2352	"
[illegible]	184	"
[illegible]	Nil	"
[illegible]	Nil	"
[illegible]	1150	"
[illegible]	6530	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd 1921.

Market Rates.

[illegible]	1-6 4/4
[illegible]	1-5 5/16
[illegible]	1-6 1/4
[illegible]	388
[illegible]	572
[illegible]	206
[illegible]	282
[illegible]	177 1/2
[illegible]	15-1 1/3

Market Steady

ASSAM

Jan. 22nd 1921

	per mund.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	3/4	82 8 0
[illegible]	1	85 0 0
[illegible]	1 1/2	82 8 0
[illegible]	1 1/2	82 8 0
[illegible]	1 1/2	82 0 0
[illegible]	2	82 0 0

BOMBAY —AKS

Jan. 22nd 1921

	per mund.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	5/8	78 8 0
[illegible]	1	84 8 0
[illegible]	1 1/2	84 8 0
[illegible]	1 1/2	84 8 0
[illegible]	1 3/4	84 8 0
[illegible]	2	84 0 0
[illegible]		80 8 0
[illegible]		20 6 0
[illegible]		51 6 0
[illegible]		25 8 0
[illegible]		80 8 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Marwadi Bazar gold Silver Market also closed against the police case.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5-3/8.
D. D. on London 1/5-7/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/6-1/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 176.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 164.
American Cross rate dollars 3.77½.
London Sievir Spot D. 39/12.
London Silver forward D. 39/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 77.
5 per cent War Bonds due 1920-22. 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 65.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent Paper 57.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

Bombay, Jan. 21.

During the early part of the week our market ruled quiet with small demand and easier advices from Karachi and Java and prices for ready Sugars were reduced to Rs. 33-8-0 per cent ex Godown and again recovered to Rs. 35-0-0 with good enquiery and stocks getting lower as regards forward business small quantity has been done in White Java January-February Shipment Rs. 30-0-0 to Rs. 29-0-0 per cent Fine Bombay Harbour. Calcutta and Karachi markets are quiet with no business doing Java market ruled quiet during the week with prices reduced to 24 gilders and again keeps steady c 25 gilders. New crop is neglected at present. Home markets remain steady and small quantity of Belgian Crystals were offered c 45 per cent F. B. Harbour but there are no buyers at this price as Java Sugar is cheaper American market keeps steady c 5 dollars the following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 35-0-0 equal 42 per cent F. B. Harbour Stocks 70,000 Bags.
Mauritius 35-0-0 Stocks 20,000 Bags.

His Excellency visited the St. Anthony's Home Byculla on Saturday morning.

Her Excellencies was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Major R. L. Benson and Captain C. E. Benson arrived at Government House, on Saturday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24.

S S Yoshida Maru, Kosaka, Kobe.
S S Koweit Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Garmula Lyne, Moulmein.
S S Answald, Potter, Alexandria.
S S Nyanza, Martin, New York.
S S Glenavy, Cornwall, Port Said.
S S Waroonga, Dowe, Busreh.
S S Man Sang, Blaney, Calcutta.
S S Tensho Maru, Nozawa, Calcutta.
S S Sofala, Cane, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Algie, Chidley, New York.
S S Karachi, Burd, Alleppy.
S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Waroonga for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Warina for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Warina for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chanda for Antwerp.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Glandvy for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Eastern Pilot for New York.

S S Yoshida Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yoshida Maru, 3,349 tons, Captain M. Kosaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with ballast.

S S Koweit:—The T M Coy's steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain H Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 314 pilgrims.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garmula, 3,284 tons, Captain P. E Lyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Nyanza:—The steamer Nyanza, 3,866 tons, Captain W K Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Wargonga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Waroonga, 1,341 tons, Captain G Dowla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Man Sang:—The A. Munaze's steamer Man Sang, 1,673 tons, Captain R G Blaney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Tensho Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tensho Maru, 1,986 tons, Captain I. Nozawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Algic:—The Volkert Bros. steamer Algic, 3,700 tons, Captain R G Chidley, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Jan. 24.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London 70 cwt. condiments D P Batha & Co.; 72 bags cow hides R Alimohmed; 6 bags goat skin R Alimohamed; 6 bales sheep skin R Alimohmed; 300 tons banxite Shaw Wallace and Co.; 100 cwt. nux vomica Volkert Bros.; 1 bale cotton carpet Forbes F Campbell and Co.; 276 cwt. khismiss Forbes F Campbell and Co.; 140 cwt. chutney Framjee Nowroji; 600 cwt. nux vomica. S Rawji and So.; 343 cwt. M. O. P. shells, M. Jafferbhoy and Co.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for Marsellies 17 cases sandel oil Volkert Bros.

S S Fretelli Bandura for Genoa 10 tons rosewood, Millers Timbers Trading Co.; 250 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Chanda for Middlebro 2,000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.—

S S Chanda for Antwerp 985 bales cotton Volkert Bros.; 4,000 cwt. mowraseed, Slaves and Co.; 500 bales bonemews Fazalbhoy Ibrahim and Co.

S S Chanda for Hamburg 2,000 cwt linseed Volkert Bros.; 100 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.; 110 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg 330 bales cotton Killachand Dexchand and Co.

S S Yasida Maru for Kobe 60 cwt. sandlewood. Mitsue B Kaisha; 140 cwt. sandlewood Sorabjee Nowroji; 500 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Hongkong 10 cwt. sharkfin A C Nathoo; 2 cwt. ivory F K N Mirani; 48 cwt. sharkfin A Chagla and Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai 1000 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Karmala for Shanghai 152 bales cotton C Bamonjee.

S S Eastern Pilot for Philadelphia 3,400 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co.

D. BYRAMJI
24/1/21.

IMPORT.

Jan. 24.

S S Circasia from Liverpool Agent W & A Graham & Co—1163 bales cottons; 873 cases cottons, 369 cases cotton piecegoods; 86 cases cotton piecegoods; 56 cases woollen; 202 bales cotton yarn; 130 cases cotton yarn; 3000 boxes soap; 600 drums soap; 96 bales paper; 5441 loose earthen trough; 2138 loose earthen covers; 250 cases lubg oil; 25 drums sulphied sodium; 191 drums bleaching powder; 10 cases zinc; 25 cases salt; 2399 bundles blanket; 1625 cases whisky; 155 cases gingerwine; 116 cases spirit; 250 cases beer; 48 casks black paint; 53 cases white paint; 100 cases window glass; 20 cases meat tinned.

S S Clan Stuart from Liverpool Agent James Finlay and Co.—1580 cases cotton goods; 810 bales cotton goods; 60 cases cotton yarn; 58 bales cotton yarn; 169 cases woollen; 75 bales woollen goods; 290 cases ginger wine; 365 drums paint; 9100 cases bricks; 435 cases soda water bottles; 200 cases empty glass bottles; 250 bags scap stones; 45 cases hungerian caps; 275 cases beer; 2089 casks china clay; 58 barrel aneline colours; 75 cases milk; 27 cases Fez caps; 106 casesterpentine; 100 drums bleaching powder; 75 bags broken tiles; 70 cases nails; 971 bales paper

MURDER WITH AN UMBRELLA.

CHARGE AGAINST A NINE YEAR BOY

(Associated Press.)

The station police have preferred a charge of murder against a nine year old Mahomedan boy who is alleged to have stabbed an elder boy with an umbrella spoke during a quarrel for the possession of a wood apple. The Magistrate has posted the hearing for 1st February.

At the Uthamna ceremony of Khan Bahadur Burjorji on Wednesday afternoon, Rs. 11,000 were subscribed.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Saugor District Congress Committee, it was unanimously resolved to reorganise the Committee on basis of new creed and constitution. All members present signed the new creed and became members. There is great rush for new forms of membership. People in thousands including ladies are expected to join the new Committee.

On the 11th instant at a public meeting of the citizens of Hubli, a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the order of the Hubli Municipal School Board in dispensing with the services of Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Joshi, the headmaster of the Hubli Municipal Lamington High School.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

SHAUKAT ALI'S HEIGHT AND BREADTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is it any fault of poor Shaukat Ali that kindly nature for once taking pity on the helplessness of India during the blessed rule of the British endowed him with herculean proportions? But it seems that for an Indian to be moulded in the shape of a grenadier of the Great Elector Frederick, the father of Frederick the Great of Prussia is a crime beyond pardon. Even such a well-wisher of India as Colonel Wedgwood considers it so. The gallant commander condemns his length and breadth in an article in Nation of the 24th December, 1920, thus. "Shaukat Ali once a cricketer and now a fanatic stands seven feet high and five feet broad in a great green cloak and a high white Astrakhan Cap." To Mr. Shaukat Ali I can only say in reply to the above "Oh Maulana why were you born so gigantic, like a Bhima or a Rustam. Had you been born like me with spindle-shanks narrow chest and arms like the Singapore canes you would have drawn a first class prize in an exhibition of well-nourished Indian babies in this goldes age and we Indians would have been spared the anathema of the Colonel. I am an Asiatic and believe in the evil eye and therefore have burned a concoction of Corriander seeds, red chillies and other things so that you may be immune from its evil effects (nazar) but I advise you dear Maulana to make the whole year a continuous Ramzan now, so that your wide proportions and abnormal height may not catch the eye of a discriminating Gulliver in future. Please remember that a Brobdingnagian among us Lilipattians is nothing else but a freak. Also please bear in mind that you are the stable companion of Mahatma Gandhi who is a very fragile constitution."—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28 Frere Road,
Bombay, Jan. 21.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been surprised to read certain statements in your leading article:—"The Railwaymen's Conference" in to-day's issue, which make me apprehensive of the correctness of the information supplied to you. In the first place there is no foundation for stating, as you do, that the Railwaymen's Conference "is likely to be postponed for a few weeks." In view of the fact that the Conference has already been postponed once, causing great hardships to delegates from Rangoon, Punjab and outlying parts, there is not the slightest intention on the part of the conveners to postpone it a second time. In fact several delegates from out stations have already arrived and as announced the Conference will positively be held on February 4th. Secondly your statement that any contemplated postponement is the result of a "wish of the majority of Railway workers" to modify the character of the Conference is entirely a fictitious assumption. I presume you are referring to the choice of Lala Lajpatrai as President of the Conference. No such wish has ever been expressed by "a majority of Railway workers". On the contrary on more occasions than one the workers have insisted on the acceptance of the Presidentship, by Lala Lajpatrai, even when the latter had gone to the length of resigning his office. Not only the Unions like the N. W. Railway Association, the biggest Railway Union in India the G. I. P. Union, the B. B. and C. I. Union etc., but also the Reception Committee insisted upon Lala Lajpatrai as the man of their choice and earnestly appealed to him to withdraw his resignation. These are the facts and it is patent to all that Lala Lajpatrai accepted the office purely out of a high sense of duty towards the workers for whom he has laboured all his life.

It is not necessary for me to enter into any lengthy discussion with you concerning your strange views about Political leaders and their connection with the labour movement. I use the word "strange" advisedly; because, curiously enough, the Government have been voicing the same sentiments in season and out. Lala Lajpatrai is the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and in your own phrase is an "economic expert, conversant with the life and efforts of the workers and identified with them." Having found a definition to fit Lala Lajpatrai and in fact every earnest and sincere worker in labour's cause, you proceed to criticise as one outside the meaning of your definition an illogicity which I cannot comprehend. Furthermore I am sorry to note that the old cry that was once raised in your columns about Labour being, used to excite racial bias is raised once again in your leading article. If you had known the facts you would have known that Mr. Baptista, who was appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee actually resigned his office in order to make way for Mr. Pryke.

So little is there of racial bias as such among political leaders. Not this alone, but I seem to remember that in criticising Colonel Wedgwood's utterances,—You were anxious declare that there was no race antagonism as such in the Indian Political movement, but to-day state: "the tenour of Indian Political feeling at this moment is very largely racial." How do these opinions square? I hope I am wrong in believing that you have been misled into the adoption of a catch phrase about Political leaders in your hostility towards Lala Lajpatrai's selection as Chairman of the Railway Conference—surely the best selection under the circumstances.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

Vice President Reception Committee All-India Railwaymen's Conference.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In hopes that this will catch the eye of Lala Lajpat Rai. I take the liberty of addressing this to you for favour of publication in your valuable journal.

The All-India Railway Men's Conference which is to come off shortly is considered a boon, by the railway employees in general and particularly by the Indian, but for the introduction of Lala Lajpat Rai to the presidential chair.

It is not that Lalajee will fall short of advocacy or the like, but the railway employees should stand on their own legs, if not for anything else but to convince, the authorities, the Home and Railway Boards of their capabilities.

It cannot at this juncture be denied or disputed that the G. I. P. Railway Employers on two occasions under the leadership of Mr. Pryke have had their grievances redressed (though not in entirety), but to some extent, as such a constitutional representation, through the All-India Railway Men's Conference, headed by a railwayman would go a long way to help the poor much trodden railway servant.

If I had the chair I should choose anyone of the following gentlemen for the Presidential chair:—

1. Mr. Barnett. Dy. Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.
2. Mr. Pryke. Igatpuri.
3. Mr. Chard. G. I. P. Ry., V. T.
4. Mr. Row Naidu. Station Master G. R. R.
5. Mr. Abdulla. Asstt. Engineer G. I. P.
6. Mr. Bastani B.A., G. T. M.'s of the G. I. P.
7. Mr. Bhaig Parel Shops.
8. Mr. Metha, Audit Office.
9. Mr. Armstrong. Sahabad. G. I. P. Ry.
10. Mr. J. V. Naidu. M. T. I. Poona.
11. Mr. Freeman Guard. Igatpuri.

As I am writing this a little sparrow whispers in my ears that the great Labour Leader Kaka Baptista is in favour of resigning his chairmanship of the Reception Committee in favour of some railway employee, if this a fact Lalajee will I hope follow suit.

In conclusion I respectfully beg to thank the Promoters and Organisers Messrs. Ginwala. Jabwala. Dalvi. Pryke. Chard and other gentlemen for having interested in the welfare of railway employees in bringing about this Conference, the first of its kind in India.

My appeal to responsible railway administrative officials is that they should attend this conference and loved a sympathetic ear to what the conference has to say and this would go a long way.—Yours. etc.,

WELWISHER.

Kalyan, Jan. 20.

LIKE TO LIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It gave me a good funny idea to read in the issue of the "Times" the note headed "Panjab Vacancy Filled," by Mr. Uttamchanda, a barber by profession, who contested with title-holders. It is said that most of the Non-Cooperators changed their attitude and voted for this worthy. My idea is that they did not change their attitude but they voted in favour of Mr. Uttamchand simply to show that a worthy man is returned to a worthy body. Like attracts like and so it has happened, consciously or unconsciously.—Yours etc.,

LALSHANKER HARPRASAD.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 23.

The fresh western disturbance which was affecting the frontier Province yesterday is taking a northerly tract and the conditions are becoming settled over the whole country. Snow has fallen locally, in Kashmir and at a few stations in the North-West Frontier Province. North Madras Coast has had local rain and Assam and Bengal a few falls.

The chief amounts are:—Chirat three quarters of an inch. Vizagapatam a half, Darjeeling three quarters.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

SIMLA. Jan. 24.

A few falls occurred in Bengal., Mysore and Southeast Madras. Calcutta and Burdwan report half an inch, Tinnevelly three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

The Governor of U. P. on Saturday afternoon laid the foundation stone of the Amir-ud-Daula Library in Kaiserbagh, Lucknow. The Library is founded by Talugdars in memory of the father of Raja of Mahmudabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Students' meeting, Mrs. Avantikabai and Dr. Savarkar will address students, Marwadi, Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.

Railway Police Committee meeting, Town Hall.

Major C. E. Hodgson's public lecture on "Mosquits carried the diseases of Bombay" with lantern slides, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Esplanade Road, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, meeting, 4 p.m

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Chenab closes at the G.P.O., 6-30 p.m.

Bombay stock Exchange (Ld.) Ord. General Meeting Medows Street, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Lecture on "Women and Dental Hygience" by Dr. J. J. Modi, Y. W.C.A., Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Extra ordinary General meeting of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills, 137 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (Tuesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

An ordinary General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 31st January 1921 at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.).

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The members of the Municipal Corporation have been invited to visit the Trust Works at Worli to-day (Tuesday), at 8 a.m., (S.T.), and to-morrow (Wednesday), 5 p.m., (S.T.), (in two batches).

INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Students of Railway problems are requested to meet at the office of Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the Question naire of the Indian Railway Committee.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Narkunda with the outward Mails of the 13th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer Caledonia which left Bombay on the 8th instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 22nd instant.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE

Those interested in Railway problems are requested to meet at the office of Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee 72 Appolo Street on Tuesday the 25th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the questionnaire of the Indian Railway Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Chenale Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Port Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th January 1921, instead of on 23rd January 1921, as previously notified.

ALLAHABAD BANK'S NEW PREMISES

The new premises of the Allahabad Bank Ltd., were opened for business yesterday, and the occasion was taken advantage of by the management of the Bank to entertain a few constituents of the Bank. The Bank is situated in the Bank Street, just opposite the Bank of Bombay, and is a five mile, replite with all modern conveniences.

WOMAN COMMITS SUCIDE

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Navajbai Naoroji Makhania, a Parsi woman aged 50 residing with her husband at Khetwadi. The deceased had not been right in her mind for some time and on Sunday she was seen vomitting and she admitted having taken poison, which was kept for killing rats. It was arsenic. The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Entries for the above Tournament close on Thursday the 27th January, 1921. Play will commence on Tuesday 1st February and the matches for each day will be advised in this paper. The Courts at Queens Road will be open for practise by competitors on Saturday, Sunday and Monday 29th, 30th and 31st January 1921.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 26th January 1921, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Papers to be read:—"Religious Folklore about Mount Abu and its Sacred Places." By Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E. "An Egg-Myth from Orissa." By Sarat Chandra Mitra Esq., M.A., B.L.

Members and friends are invited to attend.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE, BYCULLA

At an extraordinary General meeting of the Mazagon Institute held on Sunday 23rd instant in the Antonio D'Souza High School hall, in order to confer the Honorary Life-membership on Mr. F. X. Alphonso, one of its oldest members and its present President, for services rendered by him, the Chairman, Right Rev. Mgr. Pera announced that an anonymous well-wisher L. M. F. had sent to his care Rs. 500 for the purchase of books for and other improvements in the Institute, which amount, Mgr. Pera then handed over to the Treasurer.

E. PABANEY MILL WORKS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the E. Pabaney Mill works Committee was held in the Mill on Saturday, the 22nd instant, under the presidentship of Mr. H. M. Colah, Manager of the Mill. Most of the representatives of the workmen, officers of the Mill and workers of the Institute were present. Questions put forward by the representatives about their grievances in respect of house-accommodation, corn and cloth, female medical help, and Creshe were fully discussed and considered and it was decided that the above suggestions should be forwarded to the Mill-owners for their final settlement through the Supervising Board of the Institute.

PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Press Owner's Association was held in the Tribhubandas Terraces on Sunday last and after some discussion a committee was appointed to report as to the minimum rates to be charged to customers for general pointing work and also to recommend a form of certificate required to be produced by every applicant seeking an employment in any of the presses affiliated to the above Association. A resolution was adopted, all standing, expressing sorrow at the death of Seth Hasanally Ebbat. Abdullaly and sympathising with the family of the bereaved.

Mr. B. Venderkar, proprietor of the Tutorial Press was At Home to the members and light represhments provided were highly enjoyed by those present with a vote of thank to the host of the evening the meeting Separted.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY POSTMEN UNION

A General Body meeting of the above Union, including Postal and R. M. S. Menials was held on Wednesday in the Paramananda Doss Chota Doss Choultry with Mr. V. L. Sastri, presiding. There were present our 500 members of the Union. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That regretting the silence of the authorities over our resolutions of the 26th ultimo, we, members of the Union in the City of Madras and throughout the Madras Presidency prepare ourselves to strike work on the day to be fixed later on, as the Government did not respond to our repeated request for the bare necessaries of life.

(2) The committee of six members and Office-bearers of the Union be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the strike.

(3) That the first two resolutions be communicated to all the Districts and other Mofussil Unions the Postal authorities and the Press.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Prof. D. K. Karve of the Women's University writes to say:—

The Hindu Widows' Home Association was started in Poona in June, 1896, and its work has been steadily growing during these twenty-five years. Originally it worked mainly in the interests, of widows, but its activities widened later on, and now it is working for the cause of women's education generally, never losing sight, however, of its original object of helping poor widows in their education. It was this Association which launched the Indian Women's University into existence. It did all the preliminary work, and gave over charge of that work to the Syndicate of the University when it was formed. It had its full High School, which supplied the first batch of students to appear for the Entrance Examination of the University, and into which the new courses of studies, framed by the University, were introduced. It also started a College immediately taking all the financial responsibility, and conducted it for full four years. It was only in July last that the College was taken over by the University.

DEBT OF HOME.

The last six years have been very bad for the Association on account of straightened circumstances, produced by war and it had to run into debt for constructing new buildings, to provide for increased accommodation and partially to meet the needs of current expenses also. This debt has now accumulated to Rs. 30,000. We did not much feel the pressure of the debt a few years ago, because we had with us its equivalent in Government securities. But these have gone down miserably, and this debt is now hanging as dead weight round our neck.

The Association has now under its management three institutions: the primary school, the secondary school and the Training College or Normal School. The number of students in all these is nearly 250. The Association maintains free of charge about eighty widows. Besides these there are about twenty-five paying widow students. The buildings of the Association were constructed at an expense of about one hundred and sixty thousand rupees.

Our institutions supply a great social need. Students come from far off places to take advantage of the facilities for education here. There are women from the Madras Presidency, Mysore State, Nizam's Dominions and Central India. We have courses of studies, approved by the Women's University, and the growing number of students shows that these courses are becoming popular.

WIDOWS' HOME AND UNIVERSITY.

Several people are under the impression that the Widows' Home and the Women's University are identical, and that the Widows' Home Association does not now require any help as the University is there to supply its needs. The fact, however, is that the University rather than enriching the Widows' Home, impoverished it, as the Association had to spend money to provide for new institutions started on account of the University, and also to maintain them, the University only giving a grant to bear their expenses partially. The University has done good to the institution in a different way. It was the University that encouraged us to start the Training College, and we are not now required to send our students to Government Training College. The University has also given us a body of educated and enlightened Life-workers, who are a great asset to the Association. But financially the University has weakened the position of the Association.

EXPECTED DEFICIT.

Our estimate of the expenses of the next year comes to Rs. 25,000. Of these, Rs. 13,000 is expected to be the expenditure on the staff of teachers and servants, Rs. 8,000 on expenses of free students etc., and Rs. 4,000 miscellaneous expenditure. On the income side, we expect Rs. 3,000 from the Wadia Charities, Rs. 6,000 from the Women's University, Rs. 4,000 from annual subscribers, Rs. 2,000 from tuition fees, Rs. 1,000 interest from endowment funds, Rs. 3,000 from Bhaubij collections and Rs. 2,000 from contributions and gifts from visitors and others. This brings the total to Rs. 21,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 4,000.

It is the educated middle class that has supported this institution from the very beginning, and we are very grateful to that class for their sympathetic help. It is only in rare exceptions that big merchants and wealthy people extend their liberal support. I wish these take greater interest in the institution and help it liberally. They would do well to pay a visit to the institutions. The Association has all along been struggling for want of funds. However, it never had any Government grant and so was free to try new experiments. I hope the work of the Association will be appreciated by the wealthy and they will free it from its debts and keep it above want.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes that two serious outrages are reported from the frontier. On the 8th, a Dak runner and Dir Levy Sowar, who was escorting him, were both murdered on the Chitral Road between Warai and Darora by some local Badmasshes, who absconded with mail bags.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and three-eighths-pence and Demand Bills one shilling five and three-eighth pence.

In our issue of Saturday last, under the heading "Huge Share Frauds," mention was made that similar complaints have been lodged by Mr. Jugjiwan Ujamshi in respect of 21 shares of the Kohinoor Mills valued at Rs. 73,580. It should be stated, however that Mr. Ujamshi has lodged this complaint not on his own behalf, but "on behalf of one Mr. Keshavlal Moolchand as a manager of that firm."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

11TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Saturday, 29th January, 1921.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 24th January, 1921.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr R R S's Quarryman.
Mr R R S's Gadtuna
Mrs J L Ainsworth's Little Nan
Mr J L Ainsworth's Giacomi.
Mr Hastings' Love Glass
Mr G E D Langley's Poignant
Messrs J H Skelton and W P Pechey's Aleli
Mr Pine's Nigth Watch
Mr Frank's Brendan
Mr R S Captain's Senparison
Mr M Goculdass' Roubaix
Mr M Goculdass' Caligula
Mr M Goculdass' William the Beau
Mr M Goculdass' Verge
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Not Much

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance furlongs (straight).

Mr F A Tarrant's Fussy
Mr R R S's Royal Jewel
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddis' Atrocity.
Mr Pine's Pine Park
Mrs G E D Langley's Southwell
Mr M Goculdass' Cahir Lass
Mr M Goculdass' Catchup
Mr M Goculdass' Treasury
Mr M Goculdass' Stellite
Mr S N Mahomed's Belvedere
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali

THE TAMSA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Kayid
Mr Rose's Red Cross
Mr Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Cessation
Mr Syed Rashid's Winning Post
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Ferry Boat
Mr S N Mahomed's Karikata
Mr Ali bin Talib's Mandil
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary.
Genl Raja Sir Hari Singh's Amir Aswad.
Mr M Goculdass' Mentor
Mr M Goculdass' Rose Hill
Mr Nasim Saleh's Good Morning
Mr R H Gahagan's Hakum
Mr Heath's Krushan
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind

THE MULUND PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles

Mr A E Stephens' Huntsman
Mr H R Badsha's Benares
Mr M Isfani's Anxious
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavas.
Messrs J P Caesar and J Fiske's Diamond King
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's Argonaut
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Peninsula
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Smile's Fury
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and M Shaffi's Golshan
Mr S N Mahomed's Karikata
Mr A A Dharamsey's Gold King
Mr Noble's Dublin
Mr Ali bin Talib's Vershan
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Domineer
Genl Raja Sir Hari Singh's Amir Aswad.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary
Mr M Goculdass' Rose Hill
Mr M Goculdass' Waabil
Mr M Goculdass' Trade Mark
Mr Smile's Khailan

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough
Mr Kelso's St Agnes Eve
Mr R R S's Footman
Mr R R S's Caraway
Mr R R S's Archer
Mr F G Kennedy's Piccolo
Mrs J D Ainsworth's Verna
Mr Bullion's Mirabelle
Mr Bullion's Miss Glad Eyes
Mr J Rustomjee's Lucky Queen
Mr J Rustomjee's Overseas
Mr J N De Souza's Elphene
Mr J K Irani's Arles
Mr Pine's Rueful
Mr M M Isfani's Mynden Chief
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Renette
Messrs Hastings and Smile's Heir-at-Law
Mr R S Captain's Sugary Sam
Mr F N Framdoonji's Substance
Mr Rose's Vlinger
Mr Darcy's Allnamore
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Winnie II
Mr Noble's Barto
Mr Pine's Oregon Pine
Mr Pine's Pine Box
Mr Pine's Jacky Firth
Mr M C Patel's My Patsey
Mrs Fleetwood's White Simon
Mr T Harrison's Trezidella
Mr T Harrison's Garrelle
Mr M H Sanjana's Beggar Prince
Mr Toogood's South Star
Mr A C Ardeshir's Nerissa
Mr A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader
Mr E C Ramshaw's Summers Joy
Mr T A Adams' Limehouse Lights
Mr Blessington's Lone
Mr P P Gahagan's White Week
Mr S D Mangaldi's Pine Trout
Mr M Goculdass' Dialect
Mr M Goculdass' White Bell
Mr Heath's South Notts
Mr Heath's She She

Mr A S Fezi's Cork Glass.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Vaucluse
Mr Sangidas Jesitam's King's Own
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Simon Grab
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Box O'Tricks.
Mr and Mrs W H Atkinson's Midton

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr R R S's Johnnie H
Mr R R S's Cyanite
Mr R R S's Royal Jewel
Mr Kelso's Miss Rollestone
Mr Kelso's Crushed Glass
Mr P G Kennedy's Dori
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite
Messrs Pine and M C Patel's Pine Tree
Mr Pine's Liberty
Mr T Harrison's Fleurbaix
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddis' Atrocity
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddis' Like Magic
Mr G E D Langley's Cymar
Mr G E D Langley's Trostan
Mr M Goculdass' Forfeit Lass
Mr M Goculdass' Tagamor
Miss A R d'Avoine's Kilboy
Captain P Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II
Mr M Goculdass' Catchup
Mr M Goculdass' Cracknel
Mr M Goculdass' Treasury
Mr M Goculdass' Stellite
Mr Heath's Viola
Mr Heath's Mosaley
Mr S N Mahomed's Belvedere
Mr S N Mahomed's Lady Cleopatra
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ramadan

THE MULUND PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles

Mr Felice's Kitchener
Mr Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory
Mr R H Gahagan's Hakum
Mr Heath's Dilawar
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind

THE KINGSCLARE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards

Mr Nowell's Allan Water
Mr F G Kennedy's Piccolo
Mr M M Isfani's Another Night
Mr R S Captain's Tasty
Mr Rose's Vlinger
Mr M H Sanjana's Milk Maid
Mr Heath's Orlando
Mr Heath's Cataria
Mr Heath's She She

This race is declared void.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the Final Entries for the Bombay Races, close to-morrow, Tuesday, 25th January 1921.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Saturday, 29th January, 1921.

THE WEATHERBY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses 3 years and 4 years old only.

Entry Rs. 10, to close 4 p.m. to-morrow, Tuesday, 25th January 1921, with Rs. 15 in addition for horses not struck out before 4 p.m. on Thursday 27th January 1921.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 27th January 1921, at the Race Course.

A winner of a Handicap after the publication of weights, 7 lbs. extra.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION MATCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

An amateur international association match between Wales and England played at Wolverhampton resulted in a win for Wales by 2 goals to nil.

SIR ASHUTOSH AND THE STUDENT MOVEMENT.

MR. C. R DA'S OFFER TO RAISE A CRORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

On Wednesday last Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee addressing students assembled in front of the Senate House preventing examinees from entering the hall, said he was prepared to cut off all connection with the Government and nationalise the Calcutta University if the leaders of the non-cooperation movement gave him a crore of rupees.

The "A. B. Patrika" understands that Mr. C. R. Das took up the challenge and saw Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee with an offer to raise this sum if a written undertaking is given that the latter will on receipt of this money retire from the High Court Bench and lead this national education movement.

DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO STOP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

In consequence of students blocking entrance to the local Government Z'llah School at Mymensingh by lying on the ground, the Additional District Magistrate ordered all disaffected students and the general public to abstain from congregating at the gate of the school and the roads in the vicinity for a distance of half a mile from the school and from obstructing teachers and students.

MR. GANDHI IN CALCUTTA.

SPREAD OF BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Shaukatali and party arrived in Calcutta this morning. A large crowd of about five thousand people largely students, assembled at Howrah station to welcome Mr. Gandhi but he alighted at Ramrajatala about two miles from Howrah where he was met by Mr. C. R. Das who has been leading the student movement here. The party proceeded by motor to Mr. Das residence in Bhowanipur. Mr. Gandhi will address the students this afternoon. Unrest among students in various parts of Bengal continues and the closing of schools is reported at among other places in Pabna, Brahmanbaria and Chandpur.

STUDENT BOYCOTTERS.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Several meetings of student strikers were held to-day, but there was not much enthusiasm. Several groups were formed with a captain as head of each group for propaganda work.

(Continued from column 5.)

not found it possible to reduce any item of expenditure.

A CHANGE IN ANGLE OF VISION NEEDED.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thought Mr. Wadia's speech was both amazing and amusing. He was very much amused when Mr. Wadia spoke of caution and asked them to cry "halt." He did not think they would be justified in asking the Corporation to be cautious in spending money when they found that all the departments under their control were in a way which was far from satisfactory. He would by way of instance ask them to take the department of education. Could they, with their hands on their hearts, say that they had done all that they could possibly do to provide education to all the children in the city? He asked members to bring about a change in their angle of vision. What did it matter if they had to face an increase of expenditure? It showed that they were keen on providing all the needs of the city and that they were not deteriorating. It did not mean waste but investment, which would give a good return in the increased education, health and prosperity of the communities of this city. He submitted that if it was necessary to incur increased expenditure in order to produce these results, they should not grudge it.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

MUNICIPAL TAX.

PROPOSED GENERAL INCREASE.

LANDLORDS' OPPOSITION.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday, when the adjourned discussion on the budget estimates was resumed.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said he was always for imposing the minimum of taxation provided the income enabled them to meet the needs and requirements of the city. With regard to the outcry against the proposed enhancement of the general tax, he strongly protested against the suggestion that it was the house-owner who contributed more than others to Municipal revenues and should not therefore be further taxed. The suggestion was outrageous and represented an economic absurdity. He asserted that the Municipality had miserably failed to discharge even its obligatory duties, and thought the proposed increase in the tax was necessary to meet the requirements.

A SHAME UPON CORPORATION.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said the Municipal income and expenditure had doubled in less than ten years. He enquired what the city had gained by that? He thought, nothing at all. Their sanitation was bad; in fact it had never been satisfactory since the first outbreak of plague. They had spent crores of rupees over their water supply and yet people had to complain of the insufficient supply of it. Their roads were still bad and at some places dangerous. Their lighting was bad. Their drains did not appear to be looked after properly and continued to give out bad odour and to give rise to diseases. The Corporation ought to be ashamed that they were not yet in a position to give any amenities or comforts to the people. He did not think it was necessary or desirable to raise taxation when the prices of the necessaries of life had gone up so much. If it was at all necessary to increase the general tax they should not increase it more than ¾ per cent.

Mr. J. A. Wadia looked upon the budget as a most startling one, and thought the Standing Committee had run riot with their finances.

Continuing, Mr. Wadia said he would not allow an increase of expenditure by a fraction as far as he could. He thought their expenditure was extravagant. He was for cutting down expenditure for every thing and balancing their budget within their income, for they could not go on spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees when people were in distress on account of the rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other things. There was another reason why there should be no increase in taxation. He thought that on account of the Rent Act, every penny that they raised through the general tax would come out of the pockets of the tenants. The Corporation, concluded Mr. Wadia, should be satisfied with the increase in their revenue, namely one of twelve lakhs of rupees which they would get from Government by way of the duty on cotton, and of ten lakhs of rupees which represented the ordinary increase in their revenue.

HOW TO MEET INCREASED EXPENDITURE?

Dr. M. C. Javle said those who opposed the proposed increase had not made any suggestions as to how they could meet expenditure that was absolutely necessary. He enquired how otherwise they proposed to meet the increased expenditure on account of the increase in the wages of their mental staff which they recently sanctioned?

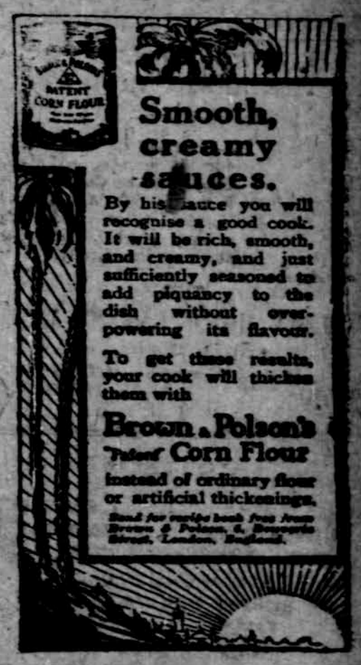
Mr. S. C. Dhondy declared that it had been proved to the hilt by those who opposed the proposed increase, that there was no necessity of increasing the general tax. He asked the Corporation not to increase taxation as this was not the time to do so.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he confessed he had found no substantial argument in the speeches of those who opposed the proposed increase of taxation. No concrete suggestion had been made as to the direction in which expenditure could be cut down or new sources of revenue found. The items of expenditure were provided for in accordance with the resolutions of the Corporation passed from time to time and in accordance with their obligations.

A LESSON TO WHOLE INDIA.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought the present budget, if correctly diagnosed and understood, would teach a lesson to the whole of India. The increase in expenditure was no doubt startling, but it was largely due to the fact of their having to pay larger wages to their labourers. The increase in the general tax would almost entirely come out of the pockets of the tenants, a large majority of whom were poor. The lesson to be learnt was that if they increased their wage bills the increase always came from the pockets of the poor. It was no use increasing their wages and then taking away the money from their pockets in this fashion. The only remedy lay in the lowering of the prices of commodities. In this connection he was afraid the increase in the tax would give the unscrupulous among the landlords an opportunity of charging their tenants double the amount of the increase in the tax. He hoped social workers would go among the poorer people and point out exactly how much they had to pay their landlords. In conclusion, Mr. Cowasji said he could not agree that they should not sanction the proposed increase. He took it that the Committee had carefully studied every item of expenditure and asked for explanations and had

Continued in column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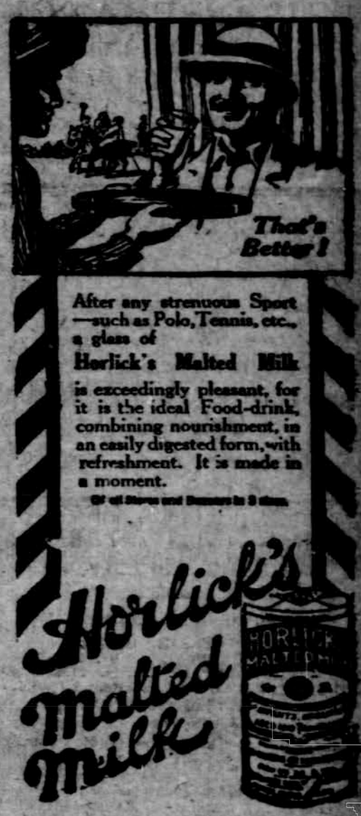
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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 25, 1921.

CROOKED TALK.

We return to our examination of a pamphlet entitled "A Straight Talk on the Khilafat Question" just issued by the Government Press at Lahore. Our first critique was confined to the first three pages. We shall confine our present comments to pp. 4 and 5. On p. 4 we read: "It was the Committee of Union and Progress who wrecked their country by their alliance with Germany. They have always been the enemies of the Sultan, and the first thing they did when they came into power after their Revolution was to kick the Sultan off his throne. They are outlaws now, but impenitent and still intriguing against their Caliph. The Sultan is, however, safe and honoured in Constantinople in spite of this rebellion. The weight of the Allies is on his side; they are the friends of the Sultan and the enemies of the Young Turk party who have been responsible for all the mischief in the past." The Young Turk party entered into alliance with Germany only after they had tried vainly for six years to secure the friendship and protection of England. Everybody will remember the delirious enthusiasm for the name of England, as the friend of liberty and progress, and the deep abhorrence of the name of Germany as the chief supporter of the despotism, which marked the first days of the Young Turk Revolution. Turkey offered herself to England, but England could not take the offer because of a secret understanding she had made with Czarist Russia. The first thing that the Young Turks did after their revolution was *not* to "kick the Sultan off his throne." It was to make him a Constitutional Monarch, on the model of their beloved England, instead of a despotic one, on the model of Germany or Russia. It was only after an attempted counter-revolution in the interests of despotism that the former despot was deposed; but there was nothing in the way of deposition which can be compared to "kicking." It was done in strict accordance with the sacred Law, upon a fetwah of the Sheykh-ul-Islam; and the ex-Sultan was kept in comfort, with respectful treatment, till the day of his death, years afterwards. The gentleness of the treatment accorded by the Young Turk party to one who had been their most cruel enemy has been admired by every competent observer, and praised by English writers. "There was never any question of Moslems against Christians." At least three well-known and widely published speeches by Mr. Lloyd George seem to have escaped the notice of the writer of this precious pamphlet.

"Turkey's motives in abandoning the friendship of one non-Moslem Power—Great Britain—and throwing herself into the arms of another non-Moslem Power—Germany—were purely selfish. It was a black crime on the part of the Young Turks prompted by their German masters to drag Islam into the quarrel for political ends." The instinct of self-preservation in a people may be called "purely selfish" by those who desire the destruction of that people. But an impartial on-looker would declare it to be purely natural. Turkey did *not* abandon the friendship of Great Britain for that of Germany. It was Great Britain who abandoned Turkish friendship in order to secure the friendship of the Russian Czardom. The Young Turks at the Revolution asked England to be their Protector. In 1913, when they returned to power after the Balkan War they offered England a virtual protectorate of the whole Ottoman Empire, including the instructorship of all the State Departments, *the army included*, for ten years. It was only after that offer had been refused with ridicule that the German instructorship of the Turkish army, the term of which had expired, was renewed for a fresh term. England was still the instructor of the Turkish navy. It was only after a reques for a few English inspectors to supervise reforms in the Eastern vilayets (Armenia) had been refused by England, in breach of the Cyprus Convention, because Russia objected, that any considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress looked to Germany. Turkey needed a protector, and England had made it evident that she was indissolubly bound to Czarist Russia, a Power which was cynically frank in advertising its designs on Turkish independence and integrity even at the very moment when England and France were "guaranteeing" them. It is not wonderful that the Young Turks in despair at the unfriendliness of England whom they looked on as their natural protector, should have turned to Germany—a Power which they distrusted and disliked, with few exceptions—as their last chance of saving Turkey from the manifest designs of Czarist Russia.

But the fact remains that the Young Turks in the early part of 1914 were still trying to get English help towards the regeneration of their country; and that the Turkish people were, as a whole, enthusiastically pro-British until the day when the British Government seized two Turkish warships which were in the English yards upon the outbreak of the European War. Turkey had lost two wars—the Italian and the Balkan—owing to her lack of first-class warships. She, a bankrupt country, had made a superhuman effort to raise money for the purchase of those ships—a national effort. The very poor gave all their savings and Turkish women gave the very hair off their heads for the purpose of saving their country from the menace of the Greek fleet. It was a great national sacrifice. And England, the Power which had undertaken to improve the Turkish navy, seized those ships in the most insulting manner, in the presence of the Turkish crews which had arrived to take them over, and did not indemnify Turkey nor refund the money which the Turks had paid to English shipbuilders. Then for the first time the hostility of England was brought home to the intelligence of the Turkish people, and there were anti-British demonstrations in the Ottoman Empire. The seizure of those ships gave Germany her opportunity to run the Goeben and the Breslau into Turkish waters, as a compensation to the Turks. If the British Government had had any friendliness towards Turkey or had really desired to preserve Turkish neutrality, it would have been very easy for them as the Power entrusted with the Turkish navy to have sent those warships with mixed Turk and British crews to guard the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. After all these events of recent history it seems irrelevant for the anonymous writer of this pamphlet to tell us that "in two great crises in Ottoman history England saved the Turks"—i.e. in 1855 and 1878. The only point which is material is that from 1908 to 1914, England worked with Czarist Russia to destroy them.

Notes of the Day.

True vs. Blind Loyalty.

In the course of the debate on Dr Sukhia's motion approving the draft address to the Duke of Connaught, some of the members of the Corporation indulged in fulsome reiterations of their loyalty. Some of them hold such grotesquely exaggerated notions of loyalty as would make even the most unsophisticated among the people over-critical. Their simplicity is enough to provoke pity and forgiveness. If we may remind them in the words of the Poet,

"We too are friends to loyalty. We love
"The King who loves the law, respects his bounds,
"And reigns content within them; him we serve
"Freely and with delight, who leaves us free;
"But recollecting still that he is man,
"We trust him not too far. . . ."

"Public Policy."

Some members of the magistracy and judiciary in this country have queer notions of official prestige and of what constitutes "public policy." Last year one Liladhar of Aligarh was prosecuted under Section 186, I. P. C., for alleged interference with an Excise inspector and sub-inspector in the execution of their duty. The man was, however, acquitted and filed in return an application before the local magistrate for sanction to prosecute these officials. One of the reasons given by the Magistrate in rejecting Liladhar's application was that "it is not likely that any prosecution of the officials would terminate successfully." This strange view was upheld by the Sessions Judge, to whom Liladhar subsequently appealed. This judicial luminary, in dismissing the application, observed that "he agreed with the Magistrate in holding that the prosecution of officials would be against public policy." It must be said to the credit of Liladhar that he did not tamely acquiesce in these interpretations of "public policy" and "official prestige", but carried the case before the High Court of Allahabad and has succeeded in getting a rebuke administered to both these stars of the magisterial and judicial firmaments. Mr. Justice Lindsay, while compelled to dismiss Liladhar's application on grounds of delay and inexpediency, has recorded in his judgment that "it could never be against the ground of public policy to order the prosecution of officers of Government who had gone out of their way to fabricate a false case against an innocent man." Perhaps we ought not to be hard on the lower courts. The atmosphere of impunity, which the underlings of officialdom specially breathe and in which they move and have their being in this country, has no doubt conveyed to the mind of the magistrate and the judge the impression that any disturbance in this scheme of things is undesirable at this juncture, when awe for "constituted authority" is everywhere on the decline.

Views and Position.

It is to be seen how officialdom will view, in the new regime, the popular demand that the annual exodus to the hills should be put an end to. A member of the Bengal Legislative Council has already given notice of a resolution, which he intends to move, that the exodus of the local Government to Darjeeling is neither necessary nor justifiable, that the practice should be discontinued from the next official year and that no provision be made for it in the next year's budget. It would be idle to expect that the prospect of having to work with the common herd in the plains during the trying months of the year, will be viewed with anything but dismay by those accustomed to pass their days on the Olympian heights, full of gaiety and sweet forgetfulness of the worries of administration below. But, will the Surendranaths, Paranjpyes and Harkisson Lals of our new Governments, who in their Congress days had been amongst the most active in denouncing these annual exoduses, acquiesce in the official view and follow in the footsteps of the lotus-eaters to the giddy heights of frivolity beckoning to them so seductively? Now is the opportunity for them to show by their actions that their criticism of the exodus was sincere and not prompted by desire of cheap applause. Let us wait and see.

Our "Imperialists."

Though one does not expect the Foreign Office to profit by the wisdom of the diplomats of Hare Street, the views of a journal like the "Englishman" on the Persian outlook are entertaining enough as affording an insight into the mentality of the average "member of the ruling race" in this country. Our contemporary, which has all along been accustomed to treat Persia as merely an appendage of the British Empire, is no doubt extremely chagrined at the reported turn of events in that country, but it has a scheme of its own to suggest for the salvation of the Persians—and simultaneously also, we have no doubt, of the vested interests of certain British capitalists. The "Englishman", after echoing the resolve of the Foreign Office not to abandon South-East Persia to its fate, whatever may happen in the North, goes on to suggest that the British should set up a new Government in South-East Persia, with a Council of State "of the nature that is proposed in Mesopotamia." Later on, our contemporary proceeds, "if there is still danger of a Bolshevik invasion of South-East Persia, it will become an easy matter to put British troops into the country. The Bushire railway will help us to reinforce Shiraz and the Nushki Extension to Meshed." These cut and dried plans ought to recommend themselves to Mr. Churchill, who has to his credit already an unenviable record of success in his North-West Persian policy. But the Hare Street diplomat is unfortunately counting without his host. Persia is a full-fledged member of the League of Nations, thanks to the British chaperonage it got at the Versailles Assembly. It would be rather difficult, we imagine, for the British to set up as uninvited guests in their Persian host's house. Evidently this consideration does not enter into the calculations of present-day "Imperialists."

The Railwaymen's Conference.

Mr. Ginwala's letter, which we publish elsewhere, takes us to task for certain statements contained in our leader on the Railwaymen's Conference. Those statements were made upon the strength of apparently well-informed information given to us. We can only say that we are sorry to learn that they are incorrect. The views which we expressed in that article are our own views; we believe them to be for the good of Indian Labour; and if Mr. Ginwalla were to tell us that the devil himself agreed with them, we should merely say that on one matter he held reasonable views.

"Model" Liquor Shops!

We have known of model schools, model agricultural farms, model workshops and the like, but it has been left to the enlightened Government of Lord Willingdon to set the example in the establishment of "model" liquor shops for the benefit of the benighted citizens of Madras. Whether the "model" is meant for the instruction of the keepers of public houses or for the allurement of the bibulous gentry is not stated, but seeing that some of these "models" are being located in quarters which have not yet had the benefit of these institutions and which are not at all anxious to derive such benefit, we can only suppose that they are meant mainly for the edification of the residents of the new localities. At a public meeting held last week to protest against the forcible location of one of these "model" shops in a respectable quarter, the Rev. Moffat confessed that the misdirected zeal of the Government of Madras was doing a good deal of harm. The Government's nominal excuse for the setting up of these "model" booths was that the Committee appointed by them—a committee on which, as the reverend gentleman pointed out, there was no representative of the temperance workers, while there was one of the manufacturers of liquor—had recommended them! Is it not rather singular that recommendations of committees which have a tendency to increase the revenues from the traffic find ready acceptance of Government, while those calculated to retard the growth of revenues are viewed with suspicion, and, are accepted, if at all, with excessive caution? While all over the world attempts are being made to suppress the drink traffic, the Government of Madras, in pursuit of the pernicious policy which has recommended itself so long to the bureaucracy in this country, are seeking to set up shops where they are not existing and where they are not wanted at all by the residents. As Mr. Moffat observes, by opening these so-called model shops the Government are hanging a mill-stone round the necks of the residents of the locality for years to come.

Putting the House in Order.

That at present a great wave of national awakening is sweeping over the country and everywhere attempts are being made, under the lead of the Congress, to put the house in order, are facts which are evident to even the most casual observer. The attempts at social reorganisation may not be similar everywhere or they may sometimes take questionable or even ludicrous turns, but there is little reason to doubt that all of them are inspired by laudable patriotic motives. Here is a catalogue of provincial events reported in one issue of "The Searchlight" of Patna. On the 7th instant a Swarajya Sabha to carry on the Non-Cooperation propaganda was established at Kadma (Hazaribagh District), while on the 14th a public meeting was held at Hazaribagh, at which a committee was formed, thoroughly representative of the citizens of the place, to look after, cow protection, temperance, Swadeshi, education, panchayat, and so on. Similar meetings were held and committees appointed at Narma, Amthooa and Dighwara. On the 13th instant a meeting of the goldsmiths of Sitamarhi was held, at which an association under the name of "Sonar Jatya Sudharini Sabha" was formed, having for its aims and objects the reform of social abuses, abstention from drink, the use of Swadeshi and supply of "charkha" (spinning wheel) to every house, and the opening of an "anathalaya" or refuge for poor widows, orphans and other helpless persons. A meeting of tailors of Patna District is also reported, at which, we are told, resolutions urging tailors to charge double rates for sewing foreign clothes, in comparison with Swadeshi ones, was passed. Finally, we come to an extraordinary meeting of sweepers at Dhaneshwar Asthan, at which they resolved "that they would give up the habit of drinking, use only Swadeshi cloths, settle their disputes amongst themselves, refrain from speaking lies and abusing each other and would co-operate with each other in times of need and distress." They further resolved that "any one violating the above agreements entered into will be punished with ex-communication for five years, a fine of Rs. 5 and five blows from a female sweeper. Those detecting the transgressors will be awarded Re. 1-4 by the society."

INDIAN RAILWAYS:

REFINED PLUNDER.

II*

Principal railroads and their capital outlay—East Indian Ry., the Heart of the System—Commercial and military sections of the North Western Ry.—G. I. P. Ry. a great Losing Concern—B. B. & C. I. Ry.—B. N. R.—Madras and Southern Mharatta Ry., and their losing concern—State-managed O. R. R. and E. B. R.—South Indian and Burma Rys—Two Wasteful Projects—B. & N. W. Ry. a financial bird of prey—The Planter's line and a white Elephant, the Assam Bengal Ry.—Perpetual Loss and a study in 'Development'.

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2. North-Western Railway (N.W.R.)	87½
3. Great Indian Peninsula Railway (G.I.P.R.)	66½
4. Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (B.B.&C.I.R.) ..	42
5. Bengal-Nagpur Railway (B.N.R.).	41½
6. Madras and Southern Maratha Railway (M.&S.M.R.)	32½
7. Eastern Bengal Railway (E.B.R.)	36½
8. Oudh and Rohilkand Ry (O. & R. R.)	21½
9. South Indian Ry. (S. I. R.) ..	19
10. Burma Railway	21½
11. Bengal and North Western Ry. (B. & N. W. R.)—Company owned and Managed line— ..	9½
12. Assam-Bengal Railway (A.B.R.)	17

Railways: Heart of the System.

The East Indian Railway, which may be regarded as the heart of the Indian system, is, in several respects, the most important line. It is the most profitable railroad, and the principal coal carrier. Connecting Delhi with Calcutta it runs through the heart of the Hindustan and serving a tract of country more populous than the United States or France and Germany combined, it forms the outlet of the Gangetic valley to the eastern seaboard. The provinces served are, Bengal, Bihar, Agra, Delhi and Eastern Punjab, excluding the seaport of Calcutta, the chief commercial and industrial towns in this area are Delhi, Agra, Mirzapur, Benares, Allahabad, Patna, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Katni and Jubbulpore. The main line runs north-west right along the southern side of the river Ganges to Delhi and Umballa where it meets the North Western Railway. A grand chord connects Sitarampur with Gaya and Moghul serai, the junction for Benares with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Ry.; while an important branch runs from Katni, near Allahabad, via Manikpur and Katni to Jubbulpore where it meets the Great Indian Peninsular Ry. from Bombay. The old guaranteed railway was purchased by the State in 1879, and released to the present E. I. R. Co. which works it. The contract was terminable in 1919, and the battle of State versus Company management of Indian State railways was mainly fought regarding this railway. The contract was again extended for five years more and this as well as the contract with the Great Indian Peninsular Ry. expires in 1925.

In the year 1916-17, over 42 million passengers were conveyed by this railroad, and the freight carried exceeded 18 million tons. Nearly eleven million tons of coal were carried by this line. The Delhi—Umballa—Kalka, and South Behar lines are included in, and worked by this railway.

North-Western Railway Commercial and Military.

This is the most important of the three State railways that are directly managed by the State. It consists of a commercial section and a military section. The area served by this railway includes the Punjab, Sindh, and the frontier tracts. The main upcountry commercial centres connected with the port of Karachi by this line are Hyderabad (Sind), Larkana, Shikarpur, Lahore, Amritsar and Lyallpur. This line is the result of the union of the old guaranteed Sind Punjab and Delhi, the Punjab Northern, the Indus valley, and another railway, which were amalgamated in 1886, to be worked as one system. The main line, commercial section, consists of two lengths, one running from Garhbad, near Delhi, via Meerut, Saharanpur, Umballa, Amritsar and Lahore to Peshawar on the frontier, and another from Lahore through Khanewal, Rohri, and Hyderabad to Karachi. The military section consists of about 1,200 miles. Of the other railways included in and worked by this system, the chief line is the Southern Punjab, main line, with the Jullundur Ludhiana and Sutlej valley extensions, comprising in all about a thousand miles. The total number of passengers carried by this railroad in the year 1916-17, was sixty-six millions, and the freight traffic in the same year was about eleven million tons.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

This line consists of a north-eastern route and a south-eastern route crossing the Western Ghats at two places, the Thull and Bhor ghats respectively. The former runs in three directions, east via Bhusaval to Nagpur in the Central Provinces where it meets the Bengal-Nagpur Ry., north-east to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Ry. and north through Itarsi, Bhopal and Jhansi to Agra and Delhi. The last was originally the Indian Midland railway.

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article of the Series appeared on Jan. 20.

POLICE ZOOLUM AT MANDVI.

HARTAL AND PUBLIC MEETING.

A FARCICAL TRIAL.

POLICE COMMISSIONER WITHDRAWS CHARGES.

(By our Special Represenative.)

The regrettable scene which occurred at Mandvi on Sunday was the outcome of a very trivial incident. If the police had acted a little tactfully and shown forbearance at the excitement caused among a small section of religiously minded people, it should have subsided without any untoward incident. What happened was when the police took chage of the two European lads and brought them away to the chowki, which is situate at the junction of Bhat Bazar and Masjid Bunder Road, some people gathered in front of the chowki curious to know what was apace. From small beginnings, the crowd swelled into a big one consisting of less than a thousand souls. Considering the importance of the locality and the heavy traffic which generally goes on in this quarter between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m., the crowd was decidedly a small one, and those who are familiar with this characteristic have no reason generally to lose their sense of proportion at the collection of such a crowd. The crowd following the psychology of all crowds seems to have collected there merely out of simple curiosity.

FIRE BRIGADE'S ARRIVAL AND POLICE CHARGE.

In the meanwhile, somebody it is not known who, whether one of the crowd or a policeman gave the fire alarm and the fire Brigade arrived on the scene. Nor is it possible to say with any degree of certainty how the stone throwing began. Some stones are said to have hit the officer in charge of the fire engine and he jumped off from his seat and began to assault the crowd. His lascars too ran to his assistance and a little *melee* began. At this time, the police began to pour in from other parts of the city and a regular baton charge was made. The crowd began to run away helter-skelter and the area was soon emptied save for those who were on business bent and following their usual avocations. It is worth mentioning that the locality is congested with business houses and though their appearance may ill warrant the inference, business is carried on in thousands and lakhs.

TREATED AS A RIOT.

From all accounts—given by some of the most respectable and educated men, men who are unquestionably on the side of law and order,—it would seem that the Police ran away with the idea that they had to deal with a riot and having got that idea, they dealt with the situation in the spirit of suppressing a riot. One gentleman who is much esteemed among all classes of people described the conduct of police on the occasion, especialy in the presence of their officers, as very rude and compared it to the behavour of drunken people. This view derives additional importance by one or two questions Mr. Griffiths, the Commissioner of Police, is said to have put to the deputation that waited on him yesterday afternoon. He enquired if Dr. Sathaye was not there. "Of course, Not," was the emphatic answer, and the only Dortor that was there was Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meihseri, who is both a Corporator and a J. P. The question put by Mr. Griffiths shows the way in which the wind was blowing.

INDISCRIMINATE CHARGE AND SEVERE HAMMERING.

It is regrettable that many—people who were mere passers-by or idle spectators or who were absorbed in their respective businesses were indiscriminately charged with baton and some severely hammered. A coolie who was carrying two heavy bags laden with grain was stopped; he was relieved of his load and placed under arrest. A *Bhajia-ghatia walla*, who was shutting his shop, was thrashed by a police constable while some European sergeants and officers seem to have been likewise engaged. On the top of all this, the Police began to enter the business premises of respectable merchants and assault them and their customers. An esteemed friend, who received the complaints of the merchants who were assaulted and otherwise roughly handled, has made out a list of 25 persons who suffered for being found engaged in their business. These are Messrs. Dhanji Shamji, Megliji Karamsee, Vithaldas Jetha, Moolji Harishanker, Rana Mithawalla, Bubha Narandas, Mithsi Moolji, Hansraj Jugjivan, Umersee Ramji, Gopal Keshavji, Nursee Hansraj, Dongersee Ukada, Dayaram Bhanji, Bhamjee Thackersee, Chhaganlal Tribhuvan, Devji Virji, Hansraj Harriram, Premji Khetsi, Karsonji Vashji, Dayashankar Manishanker, Gunsi Parsu, Bhanji Malji Ruttonsee Bhimjee, and Arjun Ruttonsee.

HARTAL DECIDED.

The conduct of the Police caused some consternation as well as resentment. In the evening, a meeting was held at the Grain Merchants' Association Hall to consider the situation and take steps in the matter. It was resolved to call a public meeting for yesterday afternoon and also to observe hartal. Public feeling was so much roused by what happened, and when the decision became known there was a spontaneous and complete *hartal* in all the principal market, including the Share, Cotton, and cloth markets. At the Mulji Jaitha market contrary to the usual practice of observing partial, *hartal*, though intimation was received late there was a practically complete *hartal* observed, and the members attended in large numbers the meeting which was held yesterday afternoon. At the meeting feeling was so acute that people refused to give a hearing to Mr. Maoji Govindji or Mr. Jethmal because "they were cooperators with the Government." When Mr. Mavji's name was proposed as a member of the non-official committee ofenquiry, it was strongly opposed. Mr. Govindji Vussonji on behalf of a large section of the people present, protested against Mr. Mavji's inclusion and as a consequence, he had to withdraw from the committee. And yet Mr. Mavji was himself once a much respected and popular member at Dana Bunder. There was also an overflow meeting which was addressed by Mr. C. P. Nanavaty, who had just returned from the deputation to the Police Commissioner, and others addressed it and communicated the result of the interview, which was received with mixed feelings. The practical unanimity of feeling that prevailed as well as the presence in large numbers of Mahomedans is worthy of remark.

FIRE BRIGADE'S QUESTIONABLE CONDUCT.

The conduct of the Fire Brigade men calls for notice. Assuming that they were stoned, it was wrong of them to have taken the law into their own hands and retaliate on the public. There were the police on the spot and their functions need not have been usurped. That is the feeling which still prevails among the inhabitants and it is likely that it will be taken up for consideration in the Corporation at the earliest possible opportunity. Dr. Meihseri, who has his dispensary in this part of the city and had opportunities of knowing what happened, will, it is hoped, do the needful in the matter.

DEPUTATION TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Now coming to the deputation that waited on Mr. Griffiths, mention has already been made of his mental attitude which in the early part of the interview seems to have coloured his angle of vision. The deputation consisted of seven members—Messrs. Shantidas Askaran and K. T. Shah, and Dr. Meihseri on behalf of the inhabitants of the locality, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chhaganlal Nanavaty and Maganlal Shah representing the Bombay Humanitarian League, and Mr. Gulabchand Devchand representing the Pearl Merchants. The interview seems to have lasted more than an hour during which time, both sides freely exchanged their minds. At first, Mr. Griffiths is said to have been defending the conduct of his men, but when the deputation showed firmness and put its case with a clearness that could not be argued out he seems to have weakened and agreed to withdraw the case against some of those arrested persons, while others against whom evidence was strong would be proceeded against. The deputation objected to this course and is said to have given more or less an ultimatum that if the Police Commissioner wanted to see the *hartal* indefinitely prolonged, with all the concomitant evils of suspension of business, he might do so; otherwise he would do well to withdraw the case against all the arrested persons. Finally, after much discussion, the Police Commissioner is said to have agreed to withdrawing the case against all the persons—17 in number, and as a matter of fact, the case against all has now been withdrawn. The second demand conceded was that he woud issue notices forbidding the killing of pigeons in public streets and the third one was that he would make strict enquiries into the allegations into the conduct of the Police and sternly deal with such of them as had conducted themselves on the occasion indiscreetly. It is interesting to mention that the first person that the deputation met with on arrival at the Police headquarters was the ubiquitous Haji Suleiman Cassum Mitha.

POLICE CONDUCT "SIMPLY FOOLISH!"

The point that the deputation made much of was about the Police indiscriminately entering shops of respectable merchants and either assaulting or arresting them. The question was pointedly asked of Mr. Griffiths how he would feel if some policemen rushed into his place and forcibly arrested him. Mr. Griffiths is said to have answered that he would regard such conduct as "simply foolish." The question was pressed home and when Mr. Griffiths was requested not to regard himself as Police Commissioner but look at such a prospect as a private individual, there was no answer it seems.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

However "all's well that ends well." Now that the trouble has so happily been ended, it is to be hoped that the Commissioner of Police will extend the same regard for fairplay that he has shown to the deputation, in finding out the delin-

(Continued on next page.)

RUSSIA'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

ARMENIA—ONLY ONE DETAIL OF THE PROBLEM.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TO M. HYMANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

Washington.—President Wilson, in the course of a note to M. Hymans, President of the League of Nations' Council, expresses the opinion that the distressful situation in Armenia is only one detail of the vast Russian problem. The recent tragical events in Poland and the Crimea prove that armed invasion is not the way to bring peace with Russia. The obviously struggling border states would not attack great Russia unless encouraged by the promise of support from the stronger Powers.

President Wilson suggests a puolic solemn agreement by the Powers not to violate or permit violation of the territorial integrity of Russia as *sine qua non* to any attempt to pacify Armenia and other border states.

WRECKAGE OF K 5 FOUND.

ENQUIRY ON BOARD THE ELIZABETH

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

It is authoritatively stated that a wreckage has been found, which is undoubtedly that of K 5. An inquiry is being held on board the Queen Elizabeth lying in Arosa Bay.

FATAL UNDER-SEA PRACTICE

K. 5 RAMMED DURING EXERCISES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

It is stated that K 5 was rammed during the exercises which were aimed at ascertaining the vulnerability of big ships. She was accompanying the Atlantic fleet on a long cruise in the Spanish and Portuguese waters. Five submarines dived for undersea practice, but only four reappeared. A flotilla of destroyers searches in vain.

RAMMING THEORY DENIED.

SALVAGE IMPOSSIBLE IN AROSA BAY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

The K 5 disaster which is the first serious British naval accident since the war ended, lacks explanation. The admiralty denies the ramming theory. The depth of water is six hundred feet in the Arosa Bay where the vessel is lost and therefore salvage is most improbable.

THE CASUALTIES

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Admiralty now announce six officers and fifty-one men are lost with K 5. It is unofficially surmised she struck either some submarine obstruction created during the war or a rock at the sea-bottom.

FAMINE RELIEF IN CHINA.

LOAN OF FOUR MILLION DOLLAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, Jan. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Minister of finance and the representatives of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, International Banking Corporation, Banque, Indo-Chine and Yokohama Specie Bank have signed an agreement for the loan of four million dollars for famine relief, on the security of the ten per cent. customs surtax which comes into operation on March 1st.

TYPHUS RAVAGES IN EASTERN EUROPE.

HOW MEDICAL STAFF IS BEING HAMPERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

Despite the efforts of the health services typhus is still ravaging eastern Europe. Three or four thousand cases are reported in the region of Gradno, Lida and Molkovvez. The influx of the Russian and Ukrainian refugees is complicating the task of the medical staff, many of whom have succumbed to the epidemic.

ALLIED DEMANDS FROM GERMANS.

LIST PREPARED BY REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

THE AWARDS TO POWERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Reparations Commission has issued a list of goods to be handed over by Germany in accordance with the Peace Treaty up to 31st December. The list includes over 17 million tons coal, over 2 million tons steamers and other vessels, and 10 3/4 million kilogrammes of dyes and dyestuffs. Great Britain receives 1,476 thousand tons ships 3,113 thousand kilogrammes dyestuffs and France and the United States receive 3,172,000 and 1,300,000 kilogrammes of dyestuffs respectively.

The Reparations Commission points out that the German valuation of the surrendered property exceeds the actual valuation and also that there is a wide difference between the German figures and those contained in the estimate of the Commission with regard to many classes of the surrendered goods.

GERMANY'S TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS TO ALLIES.

FRENCH MINISTERS ON QUESTION OF PAYMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

The "Echo de Paris" states that M. Millerand, M. Briand, M. Loucheur, Minister of Reparations, and the other French Cabinet Ministers are conferring at the Elysee this morning on the questions coming before the Inter-Allied Conference, particularly five annual payments by Germany and fixing the total indebtedness of Germany. The newspaper understands that M. Millerand holds that the total indebtedness of Germany must be fixed as well as the question of penalties, in default, without awaiting completion of the five annual payments.

SUPREME COUNCIL IN PARIS.

MOST PRACTICAL DECISION TO BE REACHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 24.

M. Briand awaited Mr. Lloyd George and his party at the railway station on their arrival for the meeting of the Supreme Council, which is regarded as one of the most important yet held. The most favourable atmosphere prevails and the impression, that practical decisions will be reached, largely accounts for the marked improvement in the value of francs which closed yesterday at 54.68 to the pound compared with 61.33 last week.

(Continued from column 6.)

the Nagpur resolution was that they must suspend all their studies and come out in the open to take up their share of work in the national cause. They must not look to the results; the first thing was to come out; so far as he was concerned, so far as the Congress resolution was concerned, they had got to come out. They did not promise education at facilities; they had to serve their motherland in her time of need.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay students will be held on Tuesday 25th January 1921, at 6 p.m., in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. Sawarkar and others will address the students. Lady students are specially invited to attend.

The next lectures will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas. M. Mehta. (Wednesday) Mr L. G. Khare. On "the present duty of students". (Thursday).

A LAW STUDENT'S WITHDRAWAL FROM COLLEGE.

Mr. T. L. Namjoshi a student of the 1st LL.B., Class writes as follows:—

I have great pleasure to inform my fellow country-men, that I have withdrawn my name from the Government Law-School in answer to the call of my motherland. I hereby also appeal to my fellow-brothers to come out of the respective Government institutions and to help the cause of the country which has suffered so much under the tyranny of the present Government.

BURMA EDUCATIONAL BOYCOTT.

STUDENTS LEAVE FOR DISTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

The University and school situation remains unchanged. Many university students have proceeded to districts where the formation of national schools is being preached, some students teaching in schools. Several aided Buddhist schools are being converted into national schools.

"STUDENTS, LEAVE YOUR COLLEGES!"

"YOU MUST BURN YOUR BOATS."

ENTHUSIASTIC NON-COOPERATION MEETING.

A meeting of the students was held last night in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, when speeches were made on Non-Cooperation. Mr. V. J. Patel presided. There was a large audience and there was immense enthusiasm.

MR. C. V. VAIDYA.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, who spoke in Marathi, said some eight thousand students had gone out of the colleges in Bengal and what had they done in Bombay was the question they should ask themselves. Unless thousands of students went out of the colleges they would not get Victory in the fight they were fighting with Government. He felt that on account of some doubt remaining in the minds of the students they were not coming out of the colleges. As they had said so often unless they felt the call of their conscience they should not give up their studies. The mandate of the Congress was applicable to all students have 16 years, as they were considered to be if age. Because the Maratha students felt that non-violent Non-Cooperation was not of any use in winning Swaraj they were not coming out of the colleges. Marathas who were born warriors should naturally think so, but the notion was mistaken The students who were made to suffer under the martial law regime of course thought that Non-Cooperation was of no use as a movement. By means of cooperation they had shakled themselves for the last 150 years, since the battle of Plassey. Since then they were doing nothing but cooperating with the British Government and with what poor results?

NON-COOPERATION MUST BE NON-VIOLENT.

They might read in history that liberty had been gained only by means of violence and arms, and there was no example of a nation getting itself free by Non-Coperation. But they had to create a precedent, and they were going to do it in India, or it was in these land that the doctrine of non-violence first came into being. It was Buddha who was the great protagonist of the great principle of non-violence. If they followed truth, and non-violence they would get the object they had at heart. In Russia the monarchy was overturned without firing a shot, it was the same monarchy which had sent hundreds of thousands of men to Siberia. However strong a king might be, without the co-operation of the people behind him he would never be secure in his position for a moment. Therefore it was that if they non-cooperated with Government it must at once fall to the ground. Those who believed in violence must think of the arms which the Government possessed—bombs, guns, aeroplanes, machine-guns etc. Did they think for a moment that violence would succeed in the end in the face of all these facts? He thought not. Only non-violence would lead them to success, and that was why Mahatma Gandhi was advocating it. The effect of English education was to make them expert quill-drivers; that was the sum and substance of the Education Act of 1833. Non-Cooperation must be non-violent and then only could they succeed. Like Cortez they must burn their nest, and thus make retreat impossible, once they had taken the path of duty.

One student asked whether, while Mr. Vaidya was opposing English education in Government institutions, he was right in giving to his own sons that very education?

Mr. Vaidya said he had asked his sons to leave the colleges and he would take steps, by witholding financial aid that they discontinued that education.

DR. SAVARKAR.

Dr. Savarkar who then spoke said the Government which was talking of co-operation now did not wish to co-operate with them in regard to the Punjab and Khilafat questions. Those who had read the Congress Committee's report would at once throw away their books for very shame! Their country was now before them asking for their help and were they going to deny that help to her? How could they think of education when so many of their innocent countrymen had fallen victims in the Punjab? Were they not ashamed to think of their degrees at a time when they should think of their country? On the altar of their selfishness were they going to sacrifice their country? Were they base enough to be so selfish at this crisis in their lives? They had the mandate of the Congress before them and if they failed now they would brand themselves for ever as unworthy sons of their country. The question involved was not one of education it was of self-respect, honour, and patriotism. Would they fail their motherland now? Were they really anxious for learning for its own sake? Then they had ample scope for it in their own magnificent Marathi literature. If they could not do that, then why should they not take up spinning for the economic freedom of their country? But the one thing they should do was to leave their colleges—and that at once—for the sake of their country. How could a man of pure character, of trust, of sincerity and honesty like Mahatma Gandhi, ever mislead them? Their duty was clear and that was to follow him blindly.

Dr. Savarkar made a most feeling and eloquent speech and the audience was greatly impressed by him.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said the times were very serious and the work which was before them was much too serious. They had to consider four points. What he wanted to tell them was much too serious. Their honour was in the hands of the students and the only thing on which their success depended was discipline, not the sort of discipline which they got in the schools and colleges. The students must watch the future; they must hold their heads high, and for the cause of India they must do their duty. They were the people on whom depended the future of India. They must make up their minds and then leave themselves entirely in the hands of their leaders; once they were determined, they must follow their leaders implicitly. Secondly, the kind of courage they wanted was not the courage of the crowd: it was easy to have that. They would have to go into the huge country like India; they would be followed by the police and they would be surrounded by their enemies; they would have no assistance; but they would have to have the courage of a single mind, perfectly willing to face the gallows, and never say anything against the great cause. The third point was lots of people asked Mahomed Ali what was the use of the National University which he had just started? If Mahomed Ali wanted a thousand students he could have had them at once. But he said his object was not to form a new educational system in India, but he wanted every man, woman and child to non-cooperate with Government and thus make them go on their knees and come to terms. His first object in starting the University was to non-cooperate with a Government which had killed the soul of Islam and the soul of India. To-day, everybody must make sacrifice. They must come out for the sake of their Motherland and their faith. The fourth point was this. Once they had made up their minds that they were going to fight for their national cause, they must burn their boats and there was no going back. Mr. Patel had finished and so had Mr. B. G. Deshpande. Either they were going to free their country and raise her in the scale of nations, or they were going to the gallows; but they were never going to lead their old lives again. There had been so many imprisonments, so many internments, so many transportations, so many had gone to the other world—they were happier there—that they would not care for their old lives again. There was no looking back. They must fight the battle to the finish. When they and India had suffered so much, they must be permitted to make their sacrifice, and none of them must complain. Their parents never complained if they failed in their examinations, and for once they might think they had failed in their examinations. He earnestly prayed God that strength might be given them to come out of their colleges for the help of their country. He promised to help those students who wanted to continue studies, but the primary object in their coming out was that they should go out into every village in India and there spread the new gospel.

MR. DESHPANDE.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande said a scheme was being prepared by Mr. Patel for work in villages, and it would be announced the next day. As for spinning he thought it was the greatest service they could do for their country. He was most in favour of it. Unless they boycotted English goods, they would never make them feel the pinch, and for that purpose the first thing they had to do was to learn and practise spinning. He appealed to them to spin and spin, for their Motherland.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Patel said he had no desire to inflict any speech upon them now. But he had been asked by a medical student whether the Congress mandate was also for them. But they must remember that they were making history now, and Congress knew no distinction in the service of their country. The sole question was whether they were prepared to give nine months of their time for the deliverance of their motherland. They were not out now for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act or the punishment of the guilty or for the dismissal of Chelmsford or anybody. They were out now to remove the root cause of all their trouble. The sole idea underlying

(Continued in column 4.)

BURMANS AND WESTERN EDUCATION.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON THEIR IMMEDIATE NEED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Colonel Wedgwood M.P. in an article entitled "Burma" in the "Manchester Guardian" says every Burman wants to be taught English. The Burmans have a very great passion for education, as it is the only means of saving their race but, he declares, the European code of schools will admit only ten per cent. of the non-European children, and while teaching in the Anglo-Vernacular schools is not so good, it takes four years longer to graduate for the Mastership of arts. Therefore he urges the Government to check the enclosing and exploitation of land bought by individuals and let out again to tenants at five times the Government rent.

"INDIAN TROUBLES."

SIR CLAUDE HILL ON EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF UNREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Sir Claude Hill presiding at a lecture on "Indian troubles" given by Professor Troup of Oxford at the Indian Section of the Society of Arts said although, owing to alarmist reports, no one in Great Britain cared to invest money in business enterprise in India, in his opinion, unrest in India had been greatly magnified. Sir Claude declared that information from a reliable source shewed that the situation in India was now definitely better than it had been last April.

Sir Charles Armstrong corroborated the view that the unrest in India was exaggerated. He believed that the industrial unrest of the last two or three years was mainly due to the greatly increased cost of living brought about by the war.

INDIAN REFORMS.

OPTIMISM OF A PARSI EDITOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

At a banquet at the Canadian Club Mr. Rustom Rustomjee of Bombay, Editor of the "Oriental Review" spoke at length on the Indian Reform Acts. He said never before had any of the ancient countries of Asia been so freely and spontaneously dowered with the gift of a free and responsible Government. 340 millions in India had been freely, willingly though cautiously placed in the path of democracy by the freedom-loving people of Great Britain. It was an achievement which ought to fill every British subject with pride. A democratized and well-governed India would be a wonderful power for the good.

ARMY AWARDS

The "Gazette" contains the following awards to the officers of the Indian army for distinguis ed service in the field or in connection with military operations:—

Companion of Bath.—Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Coningham.

C.B.E.—Major L .F. Nalder.

O.B.E.—Major I. A. N. Burn-Murdoch.

Promoted to rank, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.—Major A. W. Kemmis.

D.S.O.—Major G. R. Mainwaring.

M.C.—Captaine B. Loyd.

D.S.O.—Captain F. L. Munn, for gallantry and good leadership at Fulashki on the 22nd July 1920, when he fearlessly exposed himself to very heavy fire in order to encourage his command and restore its moral after an ambush. In consequence of his action his command was able to press home the attack with complete success.

The "Gazette" also includes a number of mentions by Lieut.-General Haldane on the 20th September, 1920, for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty in Mesopotamia.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 22.

Military authorities at army headquarters are now busily engaged in converting at present thirty-nine regiments of Indian cavalry into twenty-one regiments. This will be done by amalgamating and linking of certain regiments with each other. Later on demobilisation of some thirty-five infantry regiments will be proceeded with, but in this latter case there will be no amalgamation.

Reorganisation of air forces is being quietly proceeded with, and the scheme involves reduction of two air squadrons and certain improvements in the remaining forces.

Mr. James Cousins delivered before a crowded audience on Sunday night, a highly interesting lecture on "Cultural Unity of Asia."

Lord Ronaldshay's speech at the opening of the Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce was almost entirely devoted to the questions of Labour.

At a public meeting held at Madras it was resolved to render relief to the workmen of the Buckingham Mills, who have been locked out for over three months.

RED ARMY ORGANIZATIONS IN GERMANY.

REPORTED ARREST OF THEIR GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

A Berlin message says it is semi-officially stated that searches in houses at Essen, Duesseldorf, Elberfeld and Luenan near Dortmund show ample evidence of the existence of the Red Army with their military headquarters at Berlin, which was called into being by the German Communist party. The statements of the persons, who have been arrested, confirm this.

The documents seized show that the Red Army possesses light and heavy arms and a vast quantity of other war material. An armed action was to have begun at the conclusion of the recent strike of the smelters in Hamburg, but it was postponed for a fortnight because it was considered that the time was not ripe for combined action throughout the Empire. It is reported from Duesseldorf that the Red Army General has been arrested there.

SEQUEL TO MODERATE VICTORY IN SOCIATIST CONGRESS

COMMUNISTS SECEDE AND FORM NEW PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

A Leghorn messago states that as a result of the victory of Moderates in the Socialist Congress, the Communists have left the Congress and have proceeded to another meeting place in order to form a Communist Party, constituting an Italian Section of the Third Internationale.

FORTHCOMING CABINET CHANGES.

RUMOUR OF SUCCESSOR TO MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

That Lord Lee will succeed Mr. Churchill and Col. Amery become Under-Secretary of State for War, are among most the persistent rumours of the forthcoming cabinet changes.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The London correspondent of Colombo the "Times," cables the death of Mr. Edward Ames, formerly of Calcutta.

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A message to the Colombo the "Times" from London, states a firm interested in rubber suspended payment with liabilities of quarter of a million, another firm of Eastern merchants is in difficulties. In neither case is the trouble primarily due to rubber market.

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An Indore correspondent writes:—All the medical students of the H. E. M. Hospital School, Indore, have decided not to present any farewell address to Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith, I.M.S., Superintendent of the School, on his departure to Hyderabad, as Residency Surgeon, because he was not popular with the students during his connection with the school for seven years.

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In honour of the memory of her deceased son, Mr. Mahomed Mehdi, Lady Janbai of Andheri has decided to give a lakh of rupees in charity.

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His Excellency Dr. Jaime Moraes, Governor-General of Portuguese India, who is in this city on his way to Diu, visited on Friday the Gloria Church and the Antonio de Souza School, Byculla.

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A public meeting was held on the 11th instant at Belgaum where the message of the Nagpur Congress was conveyed to the citizens of Belgaum. A national school called "Tilak Vidyalaya" is started and some 40 students have registered their names therein. Fresh admissions will be made on March 1st, when suitable accommodation and boarding arrangements will be ready.

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The Union of the sons of Reis Magos celebrated its annual Patron feast of the three kings by a solemn High Mass with an impressive sermon at the St. Francis Xavier Church, Dahul, Bombay, on the 9th instant.

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A correspondent wires from Hoshangabad:—Citizens of Hoshangabad mourn the loss of Pandit Vishnudutt, father of political activities in Hindi districts, and foremost leader of the Central Provinces. All schools were closed and complete *hartal* was observed.

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It is understood that the International Commission on emigration, which was to have met prior to the Conference, has been postponed.

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News has been also officially received that the third International Labour Conference, which was to be held at Geneva in April 1921, has been postponed till October next.

The tenth All-India Vedic and Unani Tibbi Conference will be held at Delhi on the 10th, 11th and 12th February. A Tibi exhibition will also be held.

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Mr. Gandhi opens an Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College in Delhi, on the 13th February.

POLICE ZOOLUM AT MANDVI.

quents and meting out to them prompt and stern justice.

HARTAL THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

Owing to the trouble on Sunday which was the result of the killing of four pigeons by some European or Eurasian lads at Khadak, great excitement prevailed in the commercial part of the town and particularly on the Mandvi side. On Monday a general *hartal* was declared, and the Jhaveri Bazar, Cloth Market, Sugar Market Gold and Silver Market, Cotton Market, Dana Bunder and the two stock exchanges were closed consequently. The indignation was the result of the indiscriminate assault by the police on the shopkeepers who had taken no part in the whole affair, and the consequent arrests made. It is stated that the fire brigade people who came there also took part in the assault on the people. The facts of the origin of the trouble have already appeared in these columns and there is nothing more to add to them. That there was great indignation there can be no doubt and a meeting was subsequently held at Khadak to protest against the action of the Police.

PROTEST MEETING.

Great indignation prevailed among the Hindu residents of the City owing to the fracas that took place at Mandvi on Sunday. A complete *hartal* was observed by the merchants of Mandvi and of the surrounding localities. In the afternoon a public meeting presided over by Mr. J. H. Lalji was held at the Vaishya Oswal Wadi, Khadak, where about seven to eight thousand people gathered. As the audience was too big for the compound, an overflow meeting presided over by Mr. C. P. Nanavaty, had to be arranged outside it.

AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK.

Mr. Lalji said that it was well-known that whenever there was a hartal there was some grievance of the people which had to be put right. They were merchants and they must keep their *izzat*. What was the significance of the outrage which the police had committed by assaulting the merchants in their shops? They were quite capable of defending themselves from the police, but they did not raise their arms, because they wanted to keep the peace. If, however, they were compelled to follow the western methods of violence they were prepared to do that. They were ready to defend themselves, come what may. They, however, did not wish to be rowdy and that was the reason why they kept themselves quiet at the unprovoked attack of the police. But he warned the authorities against the repitition of such incidents in the future.

The Chairman was followed by Mr. W. T. Halai and many others all of whom addressed the meeting in touching sentimental terms.

INDIGNATION RESOLUTION.

The meeting then passed resolutions recording its deep sense of indignation at the most objectionable conduct of the police in unnecessarily molesting and roughly handling the innocent public and respectable merchants even at their business premises, and appointed a committee to investigate and report on the matter.

As the resolutions appointing the Committee was proposed, Mr. Govindji Vasanji objected to Mr. Mawji Govindji's name being added to the list of members, on the ground that one who could seek election to the Council against the will of the entire nation, was unfit to sit on a non-official committee.

DEPUTATION TO COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The authorities of the Humanitarian League took up the matter and an informal meeting of some prominent citizens was held at the Bombay Humanitarian League's rooms, and it was decided to interview the Commissioner of Police in the matter. Thereupon, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Jamnadas Dwwarakadas, Shantidas Askaran, Gulabchand Devchand, Poonsey H. Meighery, Khushal T. Shah, Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and Maganlal M. Shah waited upon the Commissioner at 1-30 p.m. The deputation put before the Commissioner all the facts concerning the fracas and demanded the redress of their grievances. After prolonged discussion, the Commissioner promised to issue notices and put up posters in public places forbidding the shooting or killing of birds in public streets. With regard to the arrests made, he consented to withdraw all cases against the persons arrested. He also expressed his willingness to investigate into the allegations made against those police officers who had, misbehaved during the fracas and to punish them, if found guilty. The question was thus settled and the deputation retired.

TRIAL OF 17 ACCUSED.

COMMISSIONER WITHDRAWS CHARGES.

Gafur Rakmanu, a Mahomedan, Haridas Munji, Ramji Dati, Bhika Bapa, Champsey Ludhu, Jethabhai Lakhamsey, Velji Devsi and ten other Hindus who had been arrested on Sunday afternoon in connection with the fracas at Mandvi, were yesterday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court with the charges of being members of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was to overawe a public servant and with causing hurt to a public servant.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Ranchhoddas Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the rest of the accused.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

Terf Angeres, a European lad, aged ten, said on Sunday he went to the docks with another boy Cecil D'Gome. After they had left the docks they went up the Musjid Bridge to look out for a gharry when they saw a boy with two dead pigeons. His companion bought the pigeons and asked him to carry them. When going over the bridge they saw some pigeons. His companion shot two with catapult. He (witness) picked them up. Then they went up for a gharry to go home. Some boys then came to and told him that they would kill him. Then a police man came to rescue him. He and his companion were taken to the police chowki When they were inside the chowki a crowd gathered in front of it and began to throw stones.

Cecil D'Gome, aged about thirteen, who was the other European boy in question, corroborated Terf's statement.

A POLICE SEPOY'S EVIDENCE.

Bhikaji Soma, a police sepoy, said he saw some Banias assaulting two European boys. He went there and took the two boys to the Mandvi Chowki. A Bania told him to give up the boys and that he would cut them on the spot where the pigeons wer killed. A crowd then gathered in front of the chowki. He and another sepoy then tried to take the boys to Pydhownie Police Station, when the Banias began to assault him and the boys. A telephonic message was sent to Pydhownie Station as they could not go there.

Vithu Mahadu, a police havildar, deposed he saw the two boys inside the chowki and that the Banias were asking the sepoys there to give up the boys. Somebody worked the fire alarm and consequently an engine came up. The people outside then began to pel stones. After some time a Superintendent, came there and asked the men to disperse but the men did not listen to him. They were then asked to disperse the men at once and while doing so arrested seventeen persons who had stones in their hand.

NO MEMBER OF PUBLIC INJURED.

Inspector Shewing said on receiving telephone message he went to the Mandvi Chowki about 1-15 p.m. He saw a crowd in front of the chowki. Except a small number of Mahomedans, the crowd was composed chiefly of Hindus. They wer trying to get into the chowki and to take out the two European boys. He asked them to disperse but they did not do that. He requested their leaders to ask the men to disperse. But the crowd would not listen

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, the witness said the arrests were made at about 2-30 p.m. They were arrested about 15 yards from the corner of the chowki. Mandvi was a locality generally frequented by commercial people. In all eighteen persons were arrested, but one was let off subsequently as he was a postman. He admitted that the services of the mounted police were also requisitioned. He never saw any member of the public being injured. He saw two or three sepoys and some Fire Brigade Khalasis receiving injuries. He did not notice any one of the arrested persons bleeding. The number of the police men was about 20. The sepoys had stick in their hands when dispersing the crowd Six European officers also had sticks in their hands.

The Court rose for lunch at this stage.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

After lunch when the Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, Superintendent Sykes said that as nothing in the past had occurred to mar the relations existing between the community to which the majority of the accused belonged and the police, the Commissioner of Police had directed him to withdraw the charge as he thought that those relationships still continued and that the case arose out of a most unusual incident.

Magistrate: I am very glad to know that.

Mr. Kanuga then expressed the opinion that the Police Commissioner had shown great foresight and tact by withdrawing the case as the feelings of the people concerned were very intense.

Mr. Kapadia:—The Commissioner had really used the best discretion.

The accused were ordered to be acquitted.

All persons who have received any injuries owing to the charge of the police on Sunday near the Mandvi Police Chowki will please report such injuries at Dr. Poonsi H. Meisheri's dispensary, Mandvi.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY'S ELECTION.

A Bombay Government Gazette dated 20th January announces that Sir Jamsetje Jejeebhoy has been declared to be elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban constituency vice the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

First meeting of the new United Provinces Legislative Council took place to-day at 11 a.m. in the temporary council chamber in Kaisarbagh.

The proceedings commenced with swearing in of members of whom there was nearly full attendance. His Excellency the Governor then arrived and delivered his speech. President of the Council. Hon. Mr. M. Keane, then addressed the Council expressing hopes of bright future of usefulness of their provincial parliament.

KARACHI PORT TRADE.

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Jan. 22.

A summary of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi during December agai reveals a great preponderance of imports over exports, imports being 3 crores an 20 lakhs, against one crore and eighty lakhs exports. The total trade is over fifty per cent greater than in December 1919. The chief increase in imports over the corresponding month of the previous year, are Rs. 53 lakhs in sugar, nearly 27 lakhs in Cotton manufacture 30 lakhs metals and ores and nearly 11 lakhs machinery. The import of oil decreased by seven three quarter lakhs. Amongst the exports rapessed increased to two crores, wheat 58 lakhs, and wheat flour five and half lakhs, while wool exports decreased to 15 lakhs, raw skins 32 and two-third lakhs and raw hides nearly nine lakhs.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

COMPLETE SEVERANCE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Jan. 22.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas has given notice that he will move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Indian Legislative Assembly:—That the Assembly recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council (a) to make a definite declaration that the time has arrived for the complete severance of judicial and executive functions, (b) to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to formulate a scheme to withdraw all magisterial and other judicial work now performed by revenue and executive officers in British India and to transfer the same by judicious distribution amongst the present civil judges or by creating for that purpose a new machinery having absolutely no connection with the revenue or executive departments.

END OF SIND COLLEGE STRIKE.

PRINCIPAL WITHDRAWS OFFENDING EXPRESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARASHI, Jan. 23.

The trouble at Sind College started with the attempts to boycott the thirty-fourth anniversary of the college, which was celebrated last Monday by sports, stage performances etc. The ringleaders in the boycott movement, it appears, had surreptiously introduced local agitators to the college hostel to hold midnight meetings in the rooms of two or three of the students. This coming to the ears of the principal, Mr. Shahani, he severely reprimanded the offending students for the breach of college discipline. The students concerned declared that they had been insulted by the principal and they held meetings and endeavoured to bring the whole of the students out on strike. The principal ordered several of the ring-leaders to vacate their rooms in the hostel, but after a conference attended by the principal, the professorial staff and students, the whole affair ended amicably, principal withdrawing the offending expression and the students agreeing to discourage and prevent non-cooperation propagandist work in the hostel or college.

TAXI STRIKE CONTINUES.

FIRM STAND OF DRIVERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The taxi-drivers' strike continues. Not one driver has deposited his license as required by the Police Commissioner. Meetings are being held urging the strikers not to bring out cars till their demands were satisfied. The owners of motor cars held a meeting yesterday and adopted 21 resolutions safeguarding their interests and also incorporating most of the demands of the drivers. Ten taxis were out yesterday driven by Anglo-Indians and guarded by constables.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Berlin message states that Shisings, a Hindu chocolate manufacturer from Sialkot alleged to be a political agitator, who has been studying here since 1915, has been found in bed stragled.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar left Marseilles for India on board the Malwa on Jan. 23.

In Messrs. Montagu's report dated 20th published yesterday it should be read near the end "of United Kingdom imports of silver in 1920 nearly ten millions sterling were from China and thirty-nine from British India" instead of "The United Kingdom imports of silver in 1920, were nearly ten millions sterling of which ten were from China and thirty-nine from British India."

Some twenty-five resolutions will be discussed at the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, to be held here on Monday and Tuesday next. The important subjects covered by the resolutions are Income-tax Finance and Currency, Railways, Indian industries and agriculture. Bengal Chamber recommends that no change should be made in the Income-tax Act, until the times become normal.

FIRING AGAIN?

TROUBLE IN RAI BAREILI.

REPORTED RIOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

The following telegram has been received from Government regarding the affairs in the Rai Bareili District:—

A serious riot occurred on Sunday in the villages of Sahgaon, Panchugaon, Thana, Bacharawan, as a result of an agrarian dispute. The mob attacked the armed police guards sent to maintain order. One constable was killed, one head-constable and one other were seriously injured. The Police fired some shots, but the result is not known. The Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police went at once to the scene of riots. The situation now is quiet. Ringleaders are arrested, and further information shows no serious injuries happened to the rioters from the police fire.

FINANCIAL QUSTIONS.

SOME MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly has given further notice to the Secretary, Indian Legislative Assembly, that he will move and ask the following resolutions and interpellations respectively at the ensuing session of the Assembly:—

"That this Assembly recommends that the Governor-General in Council be pleased to revise as early as possible the financial arrangements between the Central Government and the various Provincial Governments arrived at on the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee presided over by Lord Meston, in order to enable the whole of the proceeds from Income Tax, the most important head of revenue in each province, to be credited to the revenue of that Province so as to successfully work the Reform Scheme in its proper spirit."

"That this Assembly recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General to arrange that at least one of the three representatives of India at the future Imperial and International Conferences shall be elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State."

INTERPELLATIONS.

Will the Government be pleased to provide accurate information on the following:—

(a) What was India's amount in sterling in England before the Reverse Councils were issued; what was the equivalent in rupees which was paid out of the Indian Treasury? (b) What is the total amount of Reverse Council Bills sold in sterling? What is the equivalent in rupees received by the Government of India?

Will the Government be pleased to publish a detailed list from the beginning, upto date of those who were allotted Reverse Council Bills?

Was India invited by the Council of the League of Nations to contribute towards expenses of the campaign against Typhus in Poland?

What is the amount of the contribution, if any, which the Government have decided to give in response to that appeal?

What is the amount similarly contributed by each of the nations to whom the appeal was made?

It is stated in the "Journal of the League of Nations," on page 181 of its June number, that in fixing the proportions of the expenses to be paid by each country towards the Secretariat of the League, countries must be divided into seven classes, according to their sizes and populations and that each country, according to its class, is charged with a certain number of units: In which class is India placed? and what is the contribution she has to make?".

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Outside of some transactions in Kamarhatty there was very little business put through in the jute shares market. The inquiry for coal shares was better and a fair amount of business was put through. In the miscellaneous section a fair number of Titaghur Paper, Hume Pipes and Agra United changed hands. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Bhatdee 14-12, Bhalgora 35, Jeokaro and Ramgurh 23-8 and 24-1 odd lots, Burrakur 32-4 l.s., Caledonian 10-4, Central Baharanabad 20-4 s.l., Equitable 40-4, Ghusick 25-4, Hurriladih 20, Nassoria 13-4, New Beerbhoom 38-xd., and 39-8 s.l., sum divd., New Maubhoom 65-8, Pamnohna 13-6, Samla Govindpur 0-4 prem, South Govindpur 7-8, Suratand 13-8.

Jute:—Caledonian (pref) 103, Clive 268 s.l., Dalhousie 483-8, Gourepore 1050 s.l., Howrah 43, Hooghly 107-8, Kamarhatty 970, Kanknarrah 634 s.l., Khardah 563 s.l., Lansdowne 372, Lansdowne (pref) 103, Union 774 s.l., Waverley 11-12.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref) 89-4, Agra United Mills 8-8, Bank of Bengal 1900, Bengal Lead 6, British India Tobacco 5-4, British Ceylon Corporation 10-14, Burmah Finance and Mining 8, Central Provinces Cement 8-4, Calcutta Ice 20-4, Cawnpore Sugar 45-8, Hume Pipe 12, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 83, (new) 16 discount, Indian General Navigation 126 s.l., Kesoram Cotton 15-2, Kumardhubi Engineering 22-8, Marshall Sons and Coy. (India) 8-4 s.l., G. McKenzie and Coy. 9-8, Fort Shipping 20, Titaghur Paper 352.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 56-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 57. War Bonds, short loans at 99-4, 1925 at 97-6 and 1928 at 97-12 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and three-eight pence and Demand Bills one shiling five and three-fourth pence.

DIVINE CALL TO INDIA.

MR. ANDREWS' MESSAGE TO STUDENTS.

"LET US RISE BY SUFFERING."

A public meeting was held at Mirzapur Park and the gathering was as big as on other days. Babu Shyamsunder Chakravarty, the President, in introducing the speaker, said:—

MR. CHAKRAVARTY.

Mr. Andrews requires no introduction to the Indian public. His untiring industry in the cause of freedom of India has made his name a household word in every Indian home. I think you will all agree with me that no man is more qualified to make a more definite, more clear and more unequivocal pronouncement than Mr. C. F. Andrews. He will not, I am sure, give an offhand opinion on the subject, important as the subject is. You all remember his message to the press a few months ago that the need of India is unmixed freedom and nothing but freedom. And if you really know the secret of freedom, the man who himself enjoys freedom is in a position to preach freedom and we have in Mr. C. F. Andrews a man of that standard. Wherever there happens to be any trouble over any political matter Mr. C. F. Andrews leaves the peace and seclusion of his Shantinikatan at Bolpur and plunges himself whole-heartedly into that tumultuous movement. With these few introductory remarks I shall ask him to read his address to you and it is my earnest request that you will listen to every word of what he says with that respect, patience and self-restraint which the honoured speaker deserves.

Mr. C. F. Andrews then stood on the table to deliver his address. Dressed in *dhoti* and *Punjabi* made of coarse cotton cloth manufactured in Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram which barely reached up to his knees and with his feet all bare he looked every inch like the ancint Rishis of our land. This sight of an Englishman coming in our midst as one of us drew tears from many eyes as he spoke.

MR. ANDREWS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Andrews then read the following address: To-day is the anniversary of the death of Maharshi and you will forgive me if my words to-day have a solemn tone. In 'Shantinikatan,' we shall be having to-day a religious service, at which I shall not be able to be present, but my thoughts are in the 'Ashram' all the while. The eldest son of Maharshi Dwijendra Nath Tagore is there at Shantinikatan, and I cannot tell you with what joy he has witnessed the enthusiasm for independence which the Calcutta University students have shown. My dearest English friend Mr. W. W. Pearson, whose love for the students of Bengal is the dearest thing in all his life, he too, is with us in our Ashram to-day in spirit. He is with you in spirit all the while. He sent to Mahatma Gandhi this message "I am coming back to India with the poet in autumn and I trust that when I reach the shores of India I shall find India free (Shouts of Bande Mataram," 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai', "Allaho-Akbar" and cheers), and there is one more whose name I have kept to the last whom I love to call my Gurudev, Rabindranath Tagore, my reverence for him is too deep for words which prevent me from speaking about the poet himself in this public meeting.

RELIGION OF INDEPENDENCT.

I am conscious of the presence of all these influences to-day, the living and the dead, and I cannot talk to you at such a time merely of current politics. I must speak to you of "Dharma" of religion, of the life of the spirit not of the things of the material world and I want that you will listen to me. First of all I want to tell you that independence, complete and perfect independence, for India is a religious principle with me. It is the proclamation of the soul in men as it declares its own Divinity. Who daresay to the 'Atma, which is one with the 'Paramatma' itself that it must remain in subjection? The Hindu Shastras declare that the "Atma" in man is God. The Mahomedan scriptures declare that God is nearer to man than his jocular vain itself. The Christian scriptures had declared that the Word which enlightens every man is God. Will any empire dare to hold another people in subjection who are made in the image of God? Will those who are mere men keep God in bondage? No no. Every scripture of the human race preaches the word of "Rousseau", which ushered in the Frenc Revolution when it proclaimed that God had made men by nature free but man had bound himself with chains. When the call of independence comes to the human soul, it is a divine call and I believe that this divine call has come to India to-day. And you who are young, who are the heirs of the future have heard it. Let it not excite any pass'on of vengeance or hatred. Let it be recognised as the voice of God, who is the God and father of us all, of Indians and Arabs and Turks, of the Englishmen, of Frenchmen, of Germans, of Americans and Africans and Australians —the God and father of us all.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

And in the second place Independence—complete and perfect independence for India, is a religious principle with me because I am a Christian. My Lord and Master Christ has said to me, in the words which have been called the Golden Rule of Life—"Whatsoever ye would wish that men should do unto you, even so do unto them: for this is the law and the prophets." I apply that rule to my own Indian brothers and Indian sisters, who have given me their trust. Would not I wish, that men should give to me my freedom and indepen dence? If my country were in subjection should not I wish it to be free and independent? Of course, I should. Nothing in the whole world would compensate me for the loss of freedom. Very well, then: If that is so, if I wish men to give freedom to me, what follows., Is it not my religious duty as a Christian to give freedom to them? Let me repeat the golden Rule. Whatsoever ye wish that men should do unto you, ever so do unto them for that is the law of the Prophets."

And in the third place, I want to say quite clearly that after ten long years of painful experience of travelling over the world and seeing the British Empire in all its different parts—in Fizi, in Australia in New Zealand in East Africa in the Malaya Peninsula and in Ceylon and in India itself I have come at last to the conclusion that Indians cannot stay any longer in the British Empire as it stands to-day. That Empire does not allow Indians as settlers over nearly four-fifths of its land surface that is to say in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and in South Africa. In nearly every other part it only tolerates Indians as subordinates, as hewers of wood and drawers of water. After over a hundred years there is hardly a single country in the empire (outside England itself) where Indians have full and equal citizen right, together with free right of entry. I have seen with my own eyes, on every land in almost every part of the world the religion of "White Race Supremacy" taught and practised. This arrogant creed makes it absolutely impossible for Indians to remain in such an Imperial System with any self-respect., I believe that that this religion of "White Race Supremacy" is the greatest of all curses to the human race today. I hate and detest this "White Supremacy Religion." It is fundamentally opposed to my own Christian religion—the religion which Christ himself declared—of the brotherhood of all men in the common Fatherhood of God.

In the fourth place, I wish to say with deep conviction that independence can never be won if the fifty to seventy millions of the untouchables—the depressed classes of India—remain still in subjection which amounts almost to serfdom.

No one can be truly free himself, no one is worthy of freedom who enslaves others. To take my own cases, I am an Englishman but England cannot be England to me the England of Hampden, and Cromwell and Milton, Berke, Shelley, Byron and Clargeon and Wilberfore and Bright and Gladstone. England cannot be England to me—the England I love, if she keeps others in subjection in her colonies and in her empire and if she holds down Ireland and India by military force and repression. And India cannot be India to you, the India of your dreams (and of my dreams also, if I may speak as one of her children, if she keeps others in subjection, that is why Mahatmaji himself has said that India can not win Swaraj" in one year or in hundred years, if she does not give "Swraj" to her own depressed classes, her own untouchables.

NO VIOLENCE.

One more point and I have done. India will not be the India of my dearest religious hopes on earth if in her great struggle for freedoms she turns from the path of love and peace and "Ahimsa." to follow paths of bloodshed and violence, the pathway of the sword. I have told this as clearly as possible to my friend Maulana Shaukat Ali and he understands me as he understands also Mahatmaji. For it has been the dearest of all religious hopes hitherto in my own life. It has been the one dream that has sustained me, all through these hideous years of bloodstained war and no less bloodstained peace—that India may show to Europe the true and living picture of Christ; that India may show the world in actual deeds of love, what the Sermon on the Mount really means. For Europe has of late lost sight of the figure of the Christ, my Master. Europe has believed in 'Himza' not in 'Ahimsa' at all. There is a very wonderful poem in this month's 'Prabashi' published by one whom I revere, Satyendra Dutt. He wrote it on Christmas day the day of peace and good-will to the effect. "There is no room for Christ in Europe, to-day. Come O Lord, Christ, Come to India. Take thy stand in Asia, in the country of Buddha, of Sebak, Kabir, Nanab, Nimai, Nitai, Sook and Sanak." If this great and pure movement which Mahatma Gandhi has begun only ends in violence and bloodshed, if this great and pure movement does not win by suffering and suffering alone then my dearest religious hopes will have been in vain. But I still believe with all my heart and soul, that the people of India are gentle and human, as no other people. I still believe that the religious message of the Buddha, Kabir and Nanak and thousand others, the message of my own Master Christ,— is still a living message in India to-day.

Keep to that pure and true independence the independence of the soul, the independence of the soul that wins by suffering and by loving service. Then there will come to mankind a new power of peace and good will on earth that no League of Nations can attain.

My friends, I have finished. My voice has not been able to reach you but I can reach you with one last word which I say with all my heart and bowed head in worship—Bandemataram.

MESSAGE OF FREEDOM.

The President in his concluding speech said:—I do not want to mar the great effect of Mr. Andrew's spiritual message by asking a number of speakers to follow him in proposing a vote of thanks to the learned speaker. But before I do that I shall discharge the customary duty of summing up the great speech of the evening. Mr. Andrews, as you have seen, has chosen this particular day for delivering to you the message because of the auspiciousnes of the day itself.

The first thing of his speech, if I have correctly understood it, is the great message of the Upanishads that we all beings are so many miniature gods. Then his next point is that freedom being your birthright freedom being the one thing that the great Englishmen I thought of when England was great freedom being an acquisition of England, of Hampden and Cromwell of Byron and Shelley, of Milton and Shakespeare, if the English people are true to themselves, they have no right to keep that freedom away from others which they themselves think so dear for their own Motherland. The next thing he said that as a Christian it is the first article of his faith that every individual, every race under sun, should be free and must be free. Here you see how great and true a Christian is—though a Christian in religion Mr. Andrews is Indian in heart, in dress and in manner and in his thoughts and if you still doubt that this freedom that have been talking of is a false message take this assurance from me that if the student movement of the last few days were a false and spurious movement it would not have drawn a genuine man of Mr. C. F. Andrews, stamp. And if you are really anxious to be free I shall urge in you the necessity of keeping this movement free from passion, hatred or violence.

NEED FOR FACT.

Pou must conduct yourselves skilfully and factfully. Yesterday when I was in my sickbed I heard that you sat a dharna at the different gates of the University to prevent the law-examinees from entering into the hall. When some youngmen went to me to say that the police help was requisitioned by the University authorities I really despaired of the future of the movement. But I know what staff our youngmen are made of, I know the solid gold that is in them. I know the idealism of the Bengali youngmen. I know that the very idea of hurting anybody is alien to them. But knowing all this I would still remind you not to act in any way that might give a handle to the police and to those who want to see this movement for freedom a failure. You must so conduct yourselves that even your worst enemies cannot have any cause to complain. Young friends, remember what duty rests on your shoulders. We are not out to harm any body, to injure anybody but to make ourselves free, to emancipate ourselves as well as the whole world that lies prostrate to shake that emancipation.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

The fifth thing that Mr. Andrews has laid emphasis upon is that you must not still be under the charge of having oppressed the untouchables. Extend the same charitable behaviour to our less fortunate countrymen as our Shastras enjoin us to do. If we ourselves love freedom, we must learn to love every one, every class and every section of the community before we can have any claim for emancipation. Lastly exhorting the students he said—No longer go back to your old bondage. Be a true Indian, see that the spirit is enthroned in your heart by the great spiritual preceptor here present and before I die I shall think myself a much rewarded man by my Providence if you do that.

Shah Badrul Alam then thanked Mr. Andrews and his proposal was seconded by Babu Panchcowrie Bannerji who said that though they had not got Rabindranath in their midst on that day, Mr. Andrews had come from his ashram to show his sympathy. He referred to the great share of the missionaries in bringing about the renaissance in Bengal and finally exhorted students to be firm.—"Servant."

JULLUNDER—A PROCLAIMED AREA.

EXTENSION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

A Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary notifies under section 2 (1) of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911, the Governor in Council with the previous sanction of Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the district of Jullunder in the Province of Punjab to be a proclaimed area.

INDIAN MILLOWNERS' PROFITEERING.

CONDEMNED BY MARWARI TRADES ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Marwari Trades Association has adopted a resolution expressing regret at the policy adopted by the Indian millowners in taking an undue advantage of the growing demand of Swadeshi goods in the country, urging upon them the necessity of giving up the idea of declaring high dividends and requesting them to fix the price of mill-made cloth at a reasonable profit on the actual cost, keeping in view the poor state of the country and the necessity of fostering the growing feeling of the public towards Swadeshi.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(Continued from page 6.)

a separate line, but since its purchase has been amalgamated with the G. I. P. for working. The south-eastern route grosses the mountain by the Bhore ghat and passing through Poona terminates at Raichur where it joins the Madras and Southern Mharatta Railway from Madras. The areas served by this railway are the central portion of the Bombay Presidency, western half of the Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad, and parts of the United Provinces and Rajputana. The chief places of importance in this area are Gwalior, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Katni, Agra, Amraoti, Sholapur, Poona, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Raichur. The total passenger traffic conveyed by this railway in 1916-17 was nearly forty millions, and the freight traffic handled in the same year was a little over eleven million tons.

A Source of Great Loss.

This railway has been a source of great loss to the State ever since its inception. When the old guaranteed railways were purchased in the eighties, this railway was neither bought out nor governed by a better contract. The result was that the loss on revenue and capital account has been very heavy, and when it was purchased in 1900, the price paid was scandalously excessive. In the thirteen-year period—not to speak of the earlier—ending 1913-14, there were ten years of loss which, on revenue account, amounted to twenty-one crores, while only three years showed an aggregate gain of seventy-five lakhs only.

B B. & C I. Ry.

The broad gauge line connects Bombay with Ahmedabad, along the coast, and thence with Delhi through Nagda and Muttra. The metre gauge line runs from Ahmedabad to Delhi and from Ajmere to Khandwa. This was the old Rajputana-Malwa railway originally constructed and worked by State agency, but now incorporated in the B. B. & C. I. Railway system. The area served by this railroad includes the northern half of the Bombay Presidency, Central India and Rajputana, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, and Marwar are some of the principal towns in this area. The passenger traffic on the broad gauge section in the year 1916-17, was nearly forty-six millions, while the freight traffic was a little over four-and-a-half million tons. In the same year the passenger traffic on the metre gauge line was nearly twenty-six millions, and the freight traffic a little less than three million tons.

Bengal Nagpur Railway.

There are two main sections: one running from Nagpur to Calcutta, and another along the coast from Calcutta to Waltair, where it meets the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The area served by this railroad includes the eastern half of the Central Provinces, Orissa, and the northern districts of Madras, Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Kharagpur and Cuttack, are some of the chief towns in this region. This railroad also handles coal, and the tract served by it is rich in minerals. The Tata Iron and Steel Works and two other iron works are near this line. The passenger traffic conveyed by this line in 1916-17, was a little less than seventeen millions, while the freight traffic handled in the same year was a little over eight million tons, of which coal formed a little less than three and three-fourth million tons.

This railway consists of a metre gauge section—the original S. M. line—formed of two routes, are running from Poona joining the Southern Maharatta country with Mysore, and another running from west to east through the Madras ceded districts to Guntakal and thence to Berwada near the east coast: and a broad gauge section forming the old Madras Railway lines running from Madras to Waltair on the east coast and from Madras to Bangalore. The area served by this railway includes the northern and central parts of the Madras Presidency, the southern portion of the Bombay Presidency, and Mysore: and the principal towns in this region are Poona, Belgaum, Bangalore, Mysore, Guntakal, Guntur, Berwada, Ellore and Cocanada. The total number of passengers conveyed by this system amounted to forty-one millions in 1916-17, and the freight traffic to four and three-fourth million tons. During the eight years ending 1916-16, the railway was a losing concern and the total loss to the State, on revenue account, exceeded three crores, and in the year 1916-17 the net profit to the State was ten lakhs. Ten lakhs on a total capital outlay of over thirty-two and a half crores! One of the wonders of Indian railway finance!!

Eastern Bengal Railway.

This railroad consists of a broad gauge and a metre gauge section, and is a State-managed concern. The principal towns in the area served are Naihati, Murshidabad, Patna, Goalundo and Naraingani. In the year 1916-17, the passenger traffic conveyed was 37½ milions, and the freight traffic exceeded five and a quarter million tons. The road consists of numerous short lengths and the total mileage is too small for a separate administration.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The main line runs from Sahranpur to Moghul Serai, through Lucknow; and there are many short lengths. The principal towns in the area served are Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Sahranpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Chandansi. This State-managed line is, like the E. B. R., too small for a separate administration. The number of passengers conveyed in 1916-17, amounted to nineteen and a half millions, while the freight traffic was about three and a half million tons.

South Indian Railway.

This railway consists of a metre gauge line, the original system, connecting Madras with the southern districts—, and a broad gauge line from Jalarpet to Mangalore taken over from the old Madras Railway when it was purchased by the State in 1909. The total number of passengers carried in 1916-17, amounted to about fifty millions, while the freight handled was three and a quarter million tons. Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Calicut, and Tuticorin are among the chief towns in the area served.

This was commenced as a State line, but was handed over to a company in 1896 working under a guarantee. It is a metre gauge line running from Rangoon to Mandalay and Mitkynia on the Upper Irawady, with extensions from Mandalay and in the Shan States. The number of passengers conveyed in 1916-17 was twenty-nine millions, and the freight amounted to three million tons. There are two wild cat schemes now in contemplation, in connection with this railroad, one to link up the Indian system with the Burman, and the other to extend the Shan State line to the Chinese frontier. We shall have to revert to these later.

B. N. W. Ry: A financial "Bird of Pray".

This Company-owned-and-managed line runs on the northern side of the Ganges bleeding the O. & R. R. on the west and the E. B. R. on the east, with many branches in the valleys of the upper Gogra, Ganduk and Kusi. The Tirhoot State line, instead of being worked as part of the O. R. R. was leased to this railway. Not only this, but extensions in rich and populous tracts that should have gone to the O. R. R. have been given to this railway and another Company line, the Rohilkand and Kumaun railway. The number of passengers carried by this system—including the Tirhoot line—in 1916-17, was twenty-seven millions, and the freight amounted to two and a half million tons.

The Planters' line—: A White Elephant.

This railway was built for the planters, in a region where river transport is available and cheaper. Consequently the road has ever since its inception been nothing but a source of loss. Not only this: the line has a hill section subject to constant damage by uoods and the expense of upkeep is prohibitive. Notwithstanding all this the road has been allowed to expand and prey on State revenues as it pleases. Throughout the greater part of this line, there is very little passenger or freight traffic. The area traversed is sparsely populated and is hilly. Besides the Brahmaputra is navigable and affords ample and cheap transit. This railway is worked under a guarantee and is a great loss to the State. In the nineteen years ending 1913-14, there was not a single year in which there was a profit, and the *total loss*, on revenue account, amounted to *six and a quarter crores*. In the three years ending 1916-17, a *further loss* of nearly 110 lakhs was sustained. Meanwhile the capital outlay increases merrily. In 1895 it was 4¼ crores, in 1900 it was ten, in 1910 it was 14¼ and in 1916-17 it was 16¾ crores. The Company's share capital is £1¼ millions and the State guarantees three per cent. interest thereon. As the Railway Company gets the interest though the road does not pay its way, and derives all the benefits, direct and indirect, of management it clamours for extensions and ambitious projects.

"Development" or Refined Plunder.

Not satisfied with this, the Company has been clamouring to develop the port of Chittagong—a port that cannot pay expenses as nobody wants this port except the planters and the Railway Company—in the wonderful way, in which it has "developed" the railway. As the policy of the Government has been to assist the exploiters at the expense of the taxpayer and against the country's interests, it is likely that the State will grant large sums to the Company, public opinion should forcibly assert itself and oppose any such step. There is no reason why this small road of about eight hundred miles should be burdened with the costly paraphernalia of a big Railway system—a London Board, office, etc., an Indian agency, etc. What should be done to prevent this waste is this: The capital account should at once be closed: all new construction should be given up as well as the Chittagong port project: the hill section should be scrapped and abandoned: and the northern and southern sections should be given to the E. B. Railway for working as part of that system. In one word the A. B. Railway must go, and at once, if the country is not to be saddled with further losses. "Private enterprise", and "Company management", indeed! This is neither "enterprise" nor "management", but only a policy of *refined plunder*, that masquerades under fine catchwords and needs ruthless exposure.

S. V. DORASWAMI.

KAZI ABDUL RAHMAN'S CONVICTION.

KARACHI'S SYMPATHY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

At a citizens' public meeting last night with Prof. Vaswani in the chair a resolution was passed expressing its full confidence in the innocence of Kazi Abdul Rahman who has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and heartily appreciating the splendid courage and patriotism shown by him during his trial.

STILL THEY COME.

FRESH STRIKE AT BANGLORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 22.

About 1,500 men of the Maharaja Mills, Mallesuraram, have struck work, after unsuccessfully demanding early payment of bonus.

The city police are guarding the mills.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Mr. W. Lamb of the Bank of Madras in his evidence before the Railway Committee stated if 300,000,000 per annum were required for adequate management of railways in India it would not be possible to raise more than two crores in the Madras presidency. The fact that more people had taken up war bonds only showed their patriotic feelings but the Madras Presidency being agricultural it was not flushed with money. Five per cent. was a poor rate of interest to be offered in India for borrowing money, but if sufficient sum was not forthcoming they must borrow in any market, but premium bonds would not attract money in India.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DESTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

DETERRENT SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Satya Bhimapa Agasar v. The King-Emperor. (Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. L. S. Coutinho, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He disagreeing with both assessors found the accused guilty under section 435 of the Indian Penal Code for an offence of setting fire to a stake of wheat and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

The complainant Virangowda had staked his wheat crop in a field at Churchipal for threshing. That this stock was burnt on the night of the 24th of February last. The neighbours on seeing the fire at about 11 p.m. raised a cry and began to extinguish it. The complainant who was sleeping at home also went to the spot on hearing the cry and helped in putting out the fire. The next morning a report was made to the police and it was found out that the accused was seen running away from the scene of offence a little before the fire was detected. The accused was also arrested by the police at 1 p.m. when he was running away and could not give a satisfactory explanation of his movements. The accused was put to trial for setting fire to stake of wheat.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied all knowledge of the offence.

The Sessions Judge observed "on the whole therefore I am quite satisfied that the probabilities are more in favour of the truthfulness of the prosecution case than in favour of the false implication of the accused. The motive alleged for this offence is also quite plausible. There is no direct evidence of the setting of the fire. But the circumstantial evidence is so strong that, to my mind it brings home the crime to the accused beyond reasonable doubt. The very absence of direct evidence is to my mind a sign of the genuineness of the prosecution case. I cannot agree with the assessors that the absence of direct evidence diminishes the value of the prosecution case. As to the sentence to be passed in this case it must be remarked that such offences have become very common now a days and it is necessary to pass deterrent sentences when such offences are proved as it is very difficult to detect them. In this case the agricultural produce destroyed is very large."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Vanmantrao Gumaste appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A CASE OF ASSAULT

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Courts. F. Mello Castro, a Government Telegraphist appeared in answer to a summons issued at the instance of Robert Charles Aranha, on a charge of assault and insult. Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. Godinho defended.

It was stated that the complainant rented a room from the accused on December 7 and paid Rs. 30 as rent for that month. The room was then given to the complainant who placed his lock on the door. The accused after a time demanded "pagdi" from the complainant, and a dispute arising the former bolted the room from inside. On 18th December when the complainant wanted to open the door he could not, as it was bolted from inside; he then entered the room through a window, when the accused rushed up to him and calling "damned fool" pushed him out of the same window. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was fined Rs. 50 on both the charges.

DE LA HAY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Before Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter to-day, the suit instituted by the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. De La Hay against the Zemindar of Kadambur, first defendant and the Kumara Rajah of Singampatti, second defendant was called on for orders. The plaintiff claims damages to the extent of 10 lakhs for the death of Mr. De La Hey on 16th October 1919. The two defendants were sued as persons of full age and when summons were sought to be served on them, the Zemindar of Kadambur accepted the copy delivered to him, but endorsed on the original that he was a ward under the Madras Court of Wards, his estate having been taken charge of under orders of Government and managed under the Madras Act I of 1920. The summons on the Kumara Rajah of Singampatti had not been served, as he refused to accept it, his Dewan having stated that he was a minor.

Dr. Swaminathan, appearing for the first defendant, showed to the Registrar as well as counsel for the plaintiff a communication from the Court of Wards, stating that the Court of Wards had assumed charge of the Kadambur estate from the present proprietor and that he would attain majority only on the 18th March, 1923.

The case has been adjourned for the 26th at the request of the counsel for the plaintiff.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

A meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was held to-day in the new office of the Committee at Anarkali to consider the new constitution of the Congress, the formation of the working committee and the organisation of national volunteers. The proceedings were confidential and the meeting was not open to the representatives of the press.

The Maharaja of Bairampur has been elected President of the British Indian Association, Oudh.

The Maharaja of Nepal arrived in Calcutta on Saturday afternoon.

DELHI FUNERAL CASE.

EXPENSES OF DEFENCE WITNESSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The hearing was resumed to-day of the Delhi Funeral Case before Mr. Shuttleworth. Additional District Magistrate. Mr. Zikrdi Rahman, counsel for accused Ishaq, prodeced a second medical certificate holding Mr. Ishaq's inability to attend the court for another weep. The court then gave its order on the issue of expenses and enhacement of sureties. The order held that the Court saw its way to revise its previous order, so that the amount of surety would not be raised, but that each of the two accused should produce separate surety. Coming to the question of payment of expenses of defence witnesses, the Court ruled that as the accused Abdulla did not comply with the Court's order enjoining upon him to deposit the expense of defence witnesses by 2 p.m. on the 18th instant and as the accused had on the same date expressed his unwillingness to pay the expenses, the accused thereby forfeited all claims to call defence witnesses and that under Section 540 Criminal Procedure Code the Court would call the same witnesses which it considered to be essential in the interest of justice and for all such witnesses the expenses would be borne by Government.

The Court reserved its orders regarding accused Ishaq who was indisposed.

MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Rauf Ali, counsel for Abdulla expressed his surprise that there should have been some misunderstanding due to which the Court's order in point of defence should have forfeited claim of the accused to call witnesses. Mr. Rauf Ali said that the position was that on 14th instant the Court ordered that the payment for defence witnesses be made on 18th and the court also agreed to argue the point legally on both the issues of enhancement of surety and expenses of witnesses. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the point was discussed and in the course of argument it was said that the accused was unwilling to pay expenses because, according to a High Court Ruling, in all ordinary cases when the accused was unwilling to pay expenses for witnesses the Court should not force him to do so. This did not mean non-compliance with the Court's order and as a matter of fact it should be understood that the previous order was going to be revised. After discussion on the same day, the Court reserved its order till the 21st and to-day the Court saw its way to modify its order with regard to the issue of enhancement of sureties. He never considered that the last word about expenses had been said on the 14th. The result of the Court's order would be that, owing to the misunderstanding, his client would be at the mercy of the Court to call only those witnesses that it deemed essential to dispense justice.

The Court held its orders, and adjourned till the 28th instant.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS LOCK-OUT.

CARNATIC MILLS MEN TO GO ON STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The Secretary of the Madras Labour Union writes to the Press, stating that the members of Madras Labour Union belonging to the Carnatic Mills have resolved to declare a strike on Sunday, the 23rd as no reply has been received by the Union regarding the letter forwarded to Messrs. Binny and Co. by members of the Union belonging to the Carnatic Mills, concerning the Buckingham Mills lockout.

MADRAS LABOUR TROUBLE.

CHARGE AGAINST A NINE YEAR BOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

It is understood that Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, member of the Executive Council in charge of Labour is actively interesting himself in bringing about a settlement of the Madras tramway strike.

At a meeting of the employees of workshop, pumping station, etc., of the Madras Corporation, a resolution was passed that unless the sixteen men, who had been thrown out of work were re-employed and increase in wages was granted before the evening of Monday, 24th they should strike work.

JHERIA STRIKE ENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The strike at Kumardhubi Engineering works at Jheria is now at an end. In all some 6,000 men were affected. The men returned on the terms first proposed by the management.

CALCUTTA TAXI DRIVERS.

REFUSE TO RETURN LICENSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The taxi drivers on strike did not deposit their licenses as required by the Government order.

At a public meeting this evening, it was decided that they would not return licenses unless they received back the money they had paid for obtaining them. Speeches were made, protesting against the formation of an enquiry committee. One driver said that Government had compelled them to throw in their lots with Mr. Gandhi and follow his teachings.

Eventually, the meeting was adjourned in view of Mr. Gandhi's arrival here, to morrow.

THE REFORMED COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

Another batch of interpellations and resolutions has been put in the notice list to-day. Three more resolutions and one question appear on the list for the Council of State, while 3 resolutions and 11 questions are added to the list for the Assembly.

Mr. V. G. Kale proposes to move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the exchange question, and consider the advisability of altering the exchange value of the rupee.

Sir Zulfikar Khan has given notice of a resolution urging that in view of the alarming discontent in India, another strong representation be made to induce the Home Government to effect, in collaboration with the other Allies, such a change in the Treaty of Sevres, calculated to restore confidence in justice and sympathy of the Government.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy proposes to move abolition of excise and customs duties of six annas per gallon on motor spirit.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Garish Chandra Nag has given notice of a long string of questions on army, enquiring whether officers have been given increased pays and other concessions recommended by the Esher Committee, whether Indian regiments have been duplicated and triplicated and their strength increased 600 to 800 or 1,000 whether Indian regiments, which used to have 14 British officers have now between 30 and 40 officers, whether 7,000 reserve officers are still being maintained in the army, although the war is over.

Mr. Anna Bahaji Latthe asks if the Government intended to remove all differences in the criminal procedure among Indians, Europeans and Americans.

Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas proposes to move that in view of the critical condition of India's foreign trade, caused by the instability of exchange, immediate steps be taken to alleviate the situation. That Madras Government be directed to dispense with the English translation of accounts submitted by Gujratis and Marwaris for purposes of income tax.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain asks (1) how many Indian Railways are state-worked and how many are company managed. (2) whether the number of ministers appointed on different provinces in India has been fixed on the recommendations of the local Government. (3) whether there are any particular reasons why there should be one non-official and two officials on the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa.

THIS YEAR'S LOAN FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The report of the Controller of Currency on the results of this year's loan shows that the total value of subscriptions to the ten-year 6 per cent. bonds 1930 was over Rs. 28 crores, of which more than Rs. 11 crores was cash and 17 crores was paid by means of 5½ per cent. war bonds 1920 and 1921. As regards the 5 per cent. income-tax free loan 1945-55 of 1919, the total amount applied for was Rs. 40 lakhs. Since its issue last year the 5 per cent income-tax free loan has realised more than Rs. 21 crores, but, in view of the prevailing price of the securities of last year's issue, a heavy subscription could not, as the Controller of Currency remarks, be expected in the present year. It is noteworthy that there has been a substantial increase in the number of applications for the ten-year 6 per cent bonds which fall under the heading of over Rs. 100 and below Rs. 10,000 accompanied by a decline in the small number of aplirations for amounts of loss than Rs. 100. There have also been increases in the application for amounts of over Rs. 1 lakh as compared with last year. One notable event was the discharge of nearly Rs. 10 crores of the 5½ per cent bonds 1920, which matured on the 14th August. The smoothness and success of the arrangements, which were made, afforded considerable satisfaction to the public concerned.

PUNJAB REFORMS COMMISSIONER ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Lala Harkishon Lal and Mr. Fazlihussain, the two Punjab Ministers, gave a dinner on Saturday night to Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax who are shortly proceeding Home on leave. A large number of guests responded to the invitation and were cordially received by the hosts. Among others present at the dinner besides Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, were Sir John Maynard and Lady Maynard, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Rahim Baksh, Mr. Montagu Butler, President of the Legislative Council, Mr. French, Chief Secretary, and several other members of the Punjab Legislative Council. Lala Harkishon Lal proposed the toast of the King-Emperor, which was drunk enthusiastically. Mr. Fazlihussain then delivered a neat little speech, eulogising the work of Mr. Hallifax as the Provincial Reforms Commissioner, to which Mr. Hallifax replied. The party dispersed at midnight after witnessing some smart tricks performed by a juggler.

GODHRA'S CONGRATULATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Jan. 22.

A grand public meeting was held at Godhra on Friday night, with Mr. Chandulal Purikh as President to congratulate the Bengal leaders and students for boycotting schools and colleges of Government and under Government control. Messrs. Purshotamdas Shah, Phadke and Waman Mukadam delivered inspiring speeches.

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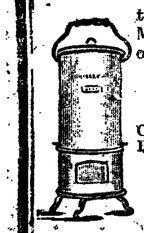

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DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

RESOLUTION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Chaudhri Shahabuddin, member of the Legislative Assembly from the Punjab, has given notice to move the following resolutions in the Legislative Assembly:—

(1) This Assembly recommends to Governor-General in Council that the report on the Army in India, known as Esher Report, be referred to a special committee of the Assembly, consisting of 15 members of whom not less than 10 shall be non-official members, for careful scrutiny and report on all recommendations to be deferred until the whole matter has been thoroughly considered and discussed by the Assembly in the light of the report of the proposed special committee as well as of public opinion in India.

(2) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council the advisability of reconsidering the cases of all political and martial law prisoners and internees, to whom the benefit of the Royal proclamation of December 1919 has not so far been extended, and of giving them the benefit of Royal clemency.

The same member will also ask a question regarding trade and the serious situation created by the fall in exchange.

Dr. Nand Lal, another member of the Legislative Assembly from the Punjab, has given notice to move four resolutions. The first resolution recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a committee of elected members of the Assembly to enquire into the internal and external causes of raids in the Frontier province and suggest practical measures to put an end to raids.

The second and third resolutions recommend the prohibition by legislation of export of cattle from British India and appointment of a committee to remove the inconvience of travelling on the N. W. Railway, especially of third class passengers.

The fourth resolution recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a committee consisting of elected members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly to enquire into the chief causes of present discontent in India and to report as to what practical steps may be taken to redress the grievances of her people and especially those of the Punjab.

MINISTER'S STATUS.

SIR SURENDRA NATH'S STAND RD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Members of the National Liberal League met Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjea and Mr. P. C. Mitter, the two Bengal Ministers, at a garden party this evening. Replying to the welcome, Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjea made a very lengthy speech. He deprecated the movement started to reduce the status of the Ministers, who were not members of the bureaucracy. Their status was just like that of the Ministers in the United Kingdom. As Minister he said that the institution of local Self-Government must be enlarged and liberalised and the existing Municipal Acts were likely to be amended.

Referring to Non-Cooperation movement, he said it was a dead failure so far as law courts and councils were concerned and a new attack was directed towards educational institutions. The movement had failed at Benares, Aligarh and other places, and it was foredoomed to failure and history will repeat itself on the banks of the Hooghly.

RLY. POLICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

Mr. Kaye, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, examined before the Railway Police Committee, said railway police in the U. P. were recruited from the district police, and he was not in favour of a separate recruitment on the ground of extra expense. The Superintendent had too much official work which made it impossible to be in close touch with the investigating staff. Life in the railway police was popular and not specially unhealthy. Investigation of crime was unsatisfactory owing to the lack of supervision by divisional Inspectors and want of cooperation between the railway staff and police.

In reply to Rai Bahadur Upendra Lal Roy, witness said he made no distinction between Indians and Europeans when recommending A.S.P.'s to sub-divisions of railway. All he contended was that the controlling officer should be young, energetic and gazetted officer. Mr. Fitzpatrick, D.S.P., next witness, questioned regarding the class of goods generally pilfered, said numerous cases occurred of thefts of fresh fuit, fish, etc. Action was only taken on the receipt of a complaint and the public, as a rule, did not complain. In four cases last year, in his section, thieves had put up resistance and police had been obliged to fire.

Owing to the breaches on the South Indian Railway at Tanjore, Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood had to give up their journey to Colombo. They proceeded to Pondicherry, where they are staying for the last three days waiting to embark for Europe by a French mail steamer.

On the night of the 11th, the village of Amankete Banda was attacked by a large gang of Wazirs, who carried off nine men and one woman and drove off a herd of 500 sheep and goats.

Rao Sahib M. C. T. Muthiah Chetty has been returned unopposed by the Nattukottai Nagaram Association constituency to the Madras Legislative Council to fill the seat declared to have been vacated by the Sheriff of Madras, on latter's appointment to the office.

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The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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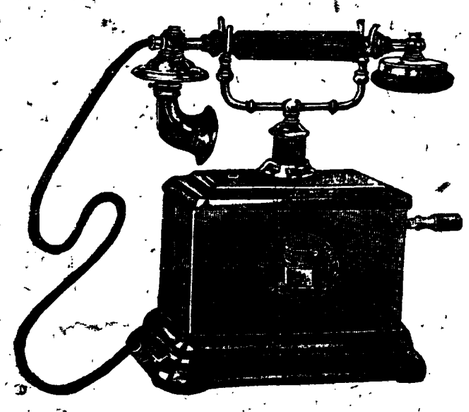

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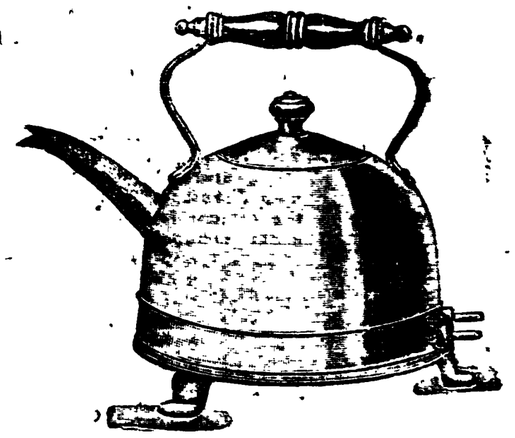

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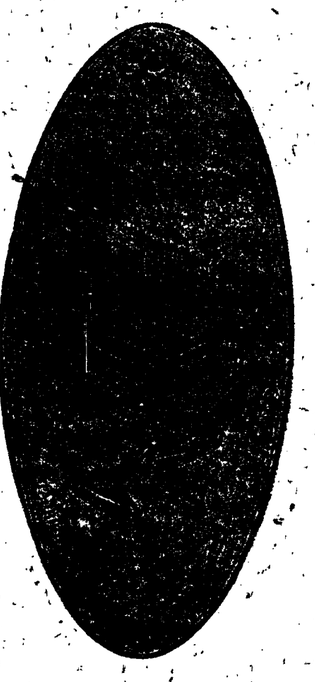

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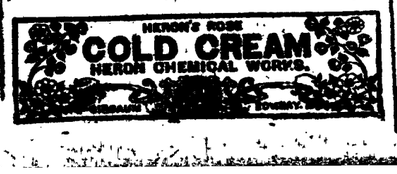

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